



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Use of Force Report

2025

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Dear Chicagoans,

Throughout 2025, the Chicago Police Department continued to implement meaningful reforms in the area of use of force. Through each policy and training update, the sanctity of human life remains the focus of every effort we have made.

This annual report provides a comprehensive and transparent look into use of force occurrences during 2025. The data in this report was also analyzed by CPD's Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) to identify trends and patterns. This analysis was then used to inform the policies and training that officers in the field rely on during their day-to-day operations.



Though there has been significant work done in the area of use of force, we know there is more to be done. Our goal is to continue growing trust in our communities, and we know that can only be done through transparency and accountability. This report is a direct reflection of this goal.

Larry Snelling
superintendent of Police





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"Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out."

~ Robert Collier.



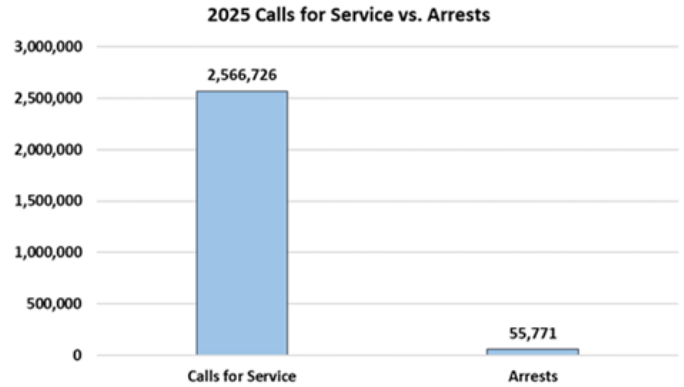
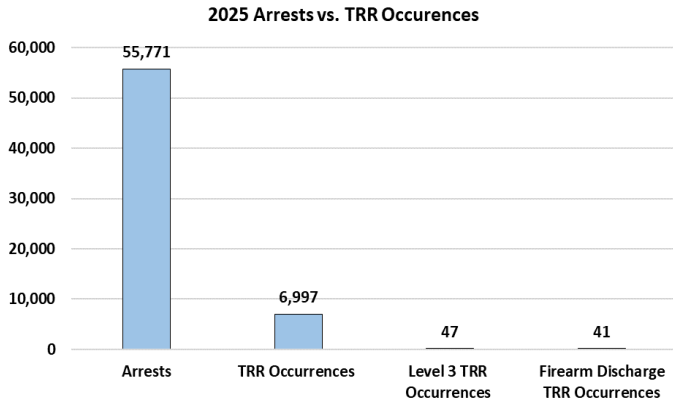
Executive Summary

Upon taking their oath of office, police officers commit to defending the Constitution with the full measure of their abilities. This commitment confers considerable power upon officers while simultaneously imposing an even greater burden of responsibility. Among the greatest of these duties is the power to apply force when apprehending an individual (i.e., executing an arrest or conducting a stop) for lawful reasons.

The decision to apply force stands as one of the most consequential and serious decisions officers must make throughout their career. Use of force occurrences can produce significant consequences for the individuals subjected to such force, the officers who utilize it, and the community at large. Recent developments throughout the country continue to highlight this fact. The Chicago Police Department (CPD) treats the application of force with the highest level of seriousness and has implemented comprehensive safeguards to ensure that department members *use* force in accordance with legal requirements, department policies, and established training standards. These safeguards include policy frameworks, community engagement, training programs accountability systems, and analytical review. This fifth annual use of force report describes the department's work in these areas during the year. The report highlights successes, challenges, and future plans.

This 2025 report utilizes different terms than in previous reports to convey information more accurately to the public and the department. Whenever an officer utilizes reportable force during an incident, they are required to complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR). This same report is required whenever an officer is assaulted or battered, even if the officer is able to de-escalate the incident without utilizing force. **In 2025, there were 476 TRRs completed in which an officer did not respond with force.** Therefore, this report uses the terms "TRR occurrences" and "TRR incidents" rather than "use of force" occurrences and incidents so TRRs and use of force will not be conflated. Moreover, "TRR occurrence" encompasses an interaction between an officer and another individual that resulted in at least one of these outcomes: (1) the officer utilized reportable use of force or (2) the officer experienced assault or battery, whether or not they applied reportable use of force. Multiple TRR occurrences may occur within a single TRR incident. As an example, two patrol partners might both apply reportable force during one incident, requiring each to record their individual actions (and justifications) on distinct TRRs. This example would constitute one TRR incident containing two TRR occurrences. Consistent with the previous year's report, this document offers a more detailed breakdown of TRR occurrences.

In 2025, there were over 2.7 million calls for service, 55,771 arrests, 6,997 TRR occurrences, and 41 instances of a department member discharging their firearm. The charts presented on the following page illustrate how infrequently TRR occurrences occur, particularly deadly force occurrences; relative to Chicago's total service calls and arrests. Furthermore, when department personnel do use force, the vast majority of cases involve weaponless force alternatives and low-level control techniques applied while handcuffing individuals who resist.



Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

While use of force occurs infrequently, its occurrence can generate significant impact on both the community and the department. CPD recognizes the critical importance of robust policy frameworks, competent training programs, and meaningful accountability structures. The combination of policy, training, and accountability proves essential for any department committed to continuous improvement and transformation.

The term "police use of force" often evokes specific imagery regarding its nature and severity. However, it's important to understand that **the use of force occurs on a continuum**, from low-level control tactics (e.g., firm grip) to high-level deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge). **CPD data shows that the vast majority of these uses of force fall on the lower end of this continuum.** In 2025, the three most common types of **resistance behavior** observed in persons were the following: not following verbal direction, pulling away, and stiffening/dead weight. Total TRR occurrences increased by 8 percent in 2025, reflecting a corresponding increase in subject resistance. Given that officers' actions are generally a direct response to the behavior of individuals they encounter, a proportional rise in TRRs alongside increased subject resistance is to be expected.

In 2025, the increase in total TRR occurrences was primarily driven by Level 1 TRRs. Level 1 TRR occurrences are incidents in which no weapon was deployed by department members and the incident did not result in an injury or a complaint of an injury. Level 1 TRRs accounted for 67 percent of all TRR occurrences in 2025, and they were responsible for 75 percent of the total net increase in TRR occurrences from 2024 to 2025. Level 2 incidents comprised roughly 32 percent of all TRRs each year, while Level 3 incidents were consistent both years. This pattern suggests that although use-of-force incidents became more frequent, the severity of force applied did not increase proportionally. The trend may reflect the continued effectiveness of de-escalation training and other initiatives designed to reduce the need for higher levels of force. It may also indicate improved reporting of lower-level force encounters, as ongoing training and policy guidance have strengthened officers' understanding of reporting requirements.

When considering all uses of a weapon by department members (Taser, Impact Weapon/Baton, Other Weapon, OC Spray, Impact Munitions, Less Lethal Shotgun, Canine, and Firearms), these uses of force accounted for 4 percent of all CPD TRR occurrences. Fewer than 1 percent of TRR occurrences involved

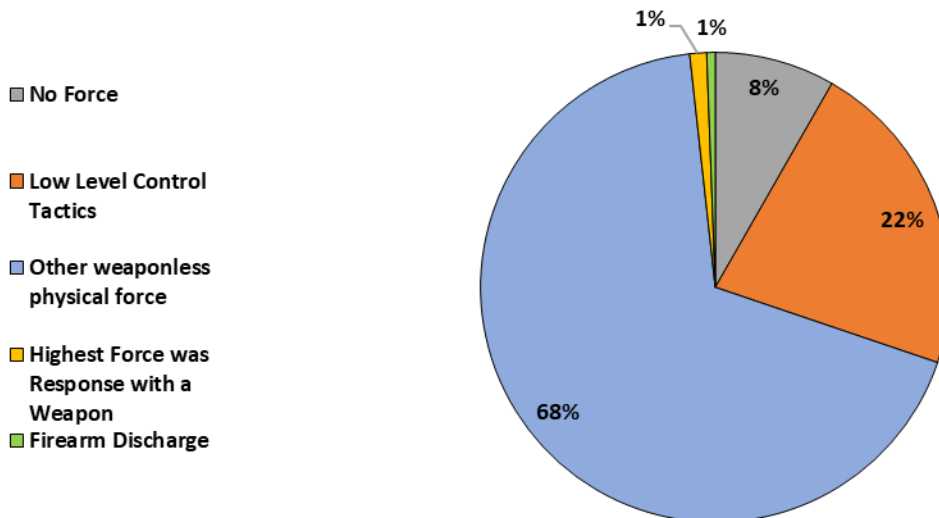


deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury or a hospital admission, 41 of which were firearm discharges by department members.

Level 3 use of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the involved member (e.g., firearm, Taser, OC spray, or baton). While total TRR occurrences increased 8 percent during the year, the most serious types of force (i.e., deadly force or force that led to a hospital admission or death) accounted for 1 percent of all TRRs in 2025. During the same period, department members came under gunfire 28 times, indicating that department members discharged their firearms 11 more times than others fired at them in 2025. Data continues to highlight CPD officers' ability to de-escalate many incidents, often using minimal or no force.

When an officer determines they need to use force to gain compliance, **the use of a weapon to make physical contact remains relatively rare.** Much more frequently, officers utilize weaponless force options and control tactics. The chart below illustrates the distribution of the 6,997 TRR occurrences that documented interactions between a department member and another person (excludes accidental discharges and discharges toward an animal).

2025 TRR Breakdown (TRRs Involving Persons)



Central to CPD's transformation in recent years has been the development of robust review procedures and infrastructure that only continues to improve based on lessons learned. This includes two levels of supervisory review and investigation as well as the creation and evolution of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (prior to 2022, known as the Force Review Division), which is tasked with reviewing use of force occurrences, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits to identify patterns, trends, and areas for improvement. CPD's Force Review Board, chaired by the superintendent, reviews Level 3 (e.g., deadly force) incidents to identify areas for improvement and make training and policy recommendations. These review processes all contribute to CPD's growth as a learning organization.



After beta testing in 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) began **using** a new electronic report application in 2023 called the Incident Debriefing Report. The report **combines** TRED's reviews of use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Previously, **TRED reviewed these incidents** in separate, siloed reports. The new report consolidates the reviews, allowing **TRED to evaluate** an incident regardless of **the combination of use of force, firearm pointing, or foot pursuits in which officers participated**, and regardless of how many officers and supervisors were involved. This application also **allows TRED to keep** the review and any resulting recommendations together and **provide feedback** to multiple officers, including those present who did not use force or point their firearm.

In 2025, TRED reviewed 3,998 Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), 279 firearm pointing incidents, and 5,926 foot pursuits. This resulted in the completion of 19,746 Incident Debriefing Report reviews for officers. Of these, 16 percent resulted in training recommendations, while 14 percent led to advisement. The majority of Incident Debriefing Report reviews required no recommendations (66 percent). As a result, TRED issued a total of **6,987 training advisements** and **8,769 formal training recommendations**.

In addition to CPD's review of use of force, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), an agency independent from CPD, investigates allegations of excessive force and conducts administrative reviews of deadly force. TRR occurrences increased by 8 percent in 2025, and the number of excessive force allegations reported to COPA **increased by 66 percent** (compare 501 in 2024 to 833 in 2025).¹ This may reflect **growing progress** in public confidence in the oversight process.

The independent monitor's continued assessments of CPD's use of force requirements under the consent decree also reflect the department's collective efforts in these areas. By the end of 2025, CPD reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 100 percent of the use of force paragraphs. Preliminary and secondary compliance paragraphs decreased by 12 percent in 2025, while operational compliance paragraphs increased by 44 percent. This progress has required significant revisions to policy and training development, as well as the creation and enhancement of review and analysis infrastructure over the past seven years. The department continues this important work daily. Additionally, the use of force section of the consent decree contains one paragraph on vehicle operations (paragraph 167). For this reason, a summary of CPD's review and analysis of 2025 vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents is contained in the appendix of this report.

For the fourth year, this report contains an analysis of patterns and trends in use of force data and other sources to inform future department training. Highlights from this analysis include the following:

1. Similar to 2024, over half of TRR occurrences in 2025 (**51 percent**) involved department members with **one to five years of service**, despite the fact that they comprised only **19 percent** of the sworn workforce. Department members with **six to ten years of service** accounted for **30 percent** of TRR occurrences while making up **25 percent** of the sworn workforce. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.

¹ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/news-publications/publications/annual-reports/>



2. **Body-Worn Camera Compliance**—In 2025, compliance with body-worn camera (BWC) requirements continued to be a significant area of focus for the Chicago Police Department. Delayed activation of BWCs remained the most common issue identified during officer debriefings, **representing 11 percent of all debriefings** involving department personnel. While the majority of incidents are ultimately recorded, department policy mandates that BWCs be activated at the onset of an event. TRED continues to emphasize this requirement due to the importance of capturing the actions and statements of both officers and community members before, during, and after an incident. To address this recurring concern, TRED requires officers who receive three or more BWC-related debriefings to complete a refresher e-learning course. In addition, TRED partnered with the Training and Support Group to implement a new in-service training program for members who accumulate four or more BWC-related debriefings. This instructor-led training is specifically designed to address repeated compliance issues and reinforce proper BWC practices. Through enhanced training efforts and increased supervisory oversight at the district level, the Department anticipates a continued decline in BWC-related compliance issues.
3. **De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Communication**: The second most frequently debriefed issue involved De-escalation/Force Mitigation—Communication, **accounting for 7 percent of all debriefings**. TRED identifies this issue when a member’s conduct during an incident does not align with department expectations regarding force mitigation, such as the use of profane, discourteous, or otherwise unprofessional language. The Department continues to stress that effective communication is one of the most important tools for reducing tension and preventing situations from escalating to the point where force may become necessary. As a result, de-escalation remains a key component of training and professional development initiatives. Department members are expected to treat all individuals with dignity, respect, and professionalism, recognizing the inherent worth of every person. Members must conduct themselves in a courteous manner and avoid behavior, language, or actions that could be perceived as disrespectful, demeaning, or confrontational. This includes refraining from the use of derogatory, discriminatory, racist, or taunting language. Consistent with the principles of procedural justice and legitimacy, members are expected to engage with the public in a manner that fosters trust, fairness, and mutual respect.
4. **Notification—ISR**: The third most common debriefing category was Notification—ISR, **representing 3 percent of all debriefings**. TRED uses this debriefing point in incidents involving an Investigatory Stop Report (ISR), which is required to document the stop and must be submitted along with any associated reports. In these cases, TRED personnel were unable to locate a corresponding ISR submitted by the involved member, indicating a breakdown in documentation or reporting compliance. This gap highlights the importance of ensuring that ISRs are completed and properly submitted as part of the overall reporting package whenever an investigatory stop occurs. Continued emphasis on proper documentation and report submission is expected to improve compliance and ensure accurate recordkeeping related to investigatory stops.

While CPD has identified patterns and trends in the use of force, continued evaluation through data review, as well as Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and Force Review Board assessments, confirms that no single response is appropriate for every situation. To address this, the Training and Support Group



has continued to develop an integrated curriculum that reinforces foundational and overlapping content. The objective is to enhance officers' problem-solving abilities and critical thinking skills, thereby improving performance in dynamic field situations.

In 2025, the department implemented the following courses to address identified patterns:

- **Axon Taser T10**

A six-hour course providing instruction on Taser T10 operation, deployment considerations, safety protocols, maintenance requirements, and legal and policy updates. The training emphasizes de-escalation, communication, and the appropriate use of less-lethal force options to safely resolve encounters.

- **Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART)**

An eight-hour course focused on the sanctity of human life, life-saving aid, and post-incident medical response. The training reinforces officers' responsibilities to provide or facilitate medical care following use-of-force incidents when it is safe and practical to do so.

- **De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force / Active Threat Integrated Response**

An eight-hour course providing instruction on de-escalation techniques, response to resistance, use-of-force decision-making, officer safety tactics, communication skills, legal and policy updates, and body-worn camera requirements. The training reinforces critical thinking and sound judgment when responding to dynamic encounters involving potential force applications.

The report's "Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section discusses CPD's response to this analysis. As part of CPD's continued efforts to improve training, the department has enlisted the help of the Training Community Advisory Committee, a voluntary group of diverse stakeholders from community-based groups, to provide feedback on the department's 2025 recruit, in-service, and pre-service training, both with respect to content and methods of instruction. This feedback has been invaluable to the department.

In 2023, CPD published a revised use of force policy suite based on feedback from the community and department members, research of best practices, and an analysis of CPD's use of force. CPD is constantly evolving and improving in these endeavors to engage in best practices and effectively respond to evolving community expectations. This continues to be evidenced by officers' abilities to de-escalate many volatile incidents, in many cases using minimal or no force. In 2025, CPD again plans to engage in extensive community engagement around the de-escalation, response to resistance, and use of force policy suite.

Unless otherwise noted, the 2025 data in this report is finalized and accurate as of June 13, 2026. The data in this report may differ slightly from other CPD reports, including the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division year-end report, and public dashboards. This is due to the updating of data through continued investigations and different query dates, the purpose for creating the three different TRR Use of Force dashboards, as well as different ways of filtering the data. Where appropriate, this report explains the reasoning behind how staff filtered the data differently from other reports. Generally, this report focuses on data related to force as defined in CPD policy, which is force to compel compliance from a person.

Finally, in reviewing this report, please keep in mind that behind all of the work and data are real people, including many members of our community and CPD. Many of these people work tirelessly every day to make Chicago a better place to live, work, learn, and play. The Chicago Police Department maintains



various databases to document events, identify trends and patterns and inform the decision-making processes. To that end, the CPD continuously analyzes its data maintenance processes and databases to identify inconsistencies. When noted, data discrepancies within this report can be referenced to the original source which may clarify the data relationships. This ongoing commitment to transparency is reflected in the approach employed by the Research and Development Division in the 2025 Use of Force Report.

As the Department continues to drive improvements to achieve operational compliance with consent decree requirements, data analytics and metrics play an increasingly important role in managing performance. To ensure the integrity of its data-driven work, CPD has developed a verification process to ensure that the inputs that inform its consent decree-related data analyses are accurate. This process is intended to provide additional confidence for the Department and other stakeholders—including the Independent Monitoring Team, Office of the Attorney General, and the legal team—that the Department's analysis is based on sound data.

Methodology

Data Sources and Infrastructure

Essentially, all electronic data that is collected and compiled from department applications is stored in the Department's Data Warehouse. Use of force data draws on this central repository and is subject to the Department's input verification process prior to analysis and reporting.

The following data inputs are verified for each analytical deliverable:

- **Input A: Source Table(s) and Joins**
 - List of source table(s) used for the deliverable
 - Notes and other documentation explaining why each source table was selected and how they were joined
- **Input B: Source Query or Tableau Prep Flow**
 - Queries or prep flows used to prepare and filter the data for the deliverable
 - Notes and other documentation explaining how the queries or prep flows work, including which filters were included
- **Input C: Comparison Point(s)**
 - Data point(s) against which the results of queries/prep flows should be compared

Types of Data Deliverables Subject to Verification

The input verification process applies to consent decree-related deliverables that fall into one of the following categories:

- Tableau dashboards, including substantive additions or changes to existing dashboards
- Written report that primarily covers quantitative information
- Training records
- Raw data or a spreadsheet that was generated from a query of department systems (typically only submitted in response to a request for information)



Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives

First introduced in the 2022 annual use of force report, the analysis of use-of-force data and an overview of the initiatives driven by that analysis has since become a standard component of the department's ongoing accountability efforts. Throughout 2025, various divisions within the Chicago Police Department continued to collaborate in leveraging data, and the insights gained from it to strengthen departmental policies and enhance training efforts.

Scope of 2025 Data Review

Unless otherwise noted, this 2025 report includes data from reviews completed for incidents that occurred between January and September of 2025 (first three quarters). TRED was not able to finish reviewing all 2025 incidents in time for the remaining months to be included in this report. As a result, the report reflects only the portion of the year for which reviews were fully completed, from January through September.

There is one exception. All Force Review Board cases, which involve the Department's most serious incidents including the use of deadly force, were reviewed for the entire year and are fully represented in this report.

Backlog Reduction and Future Reporting Plans

TRED continues to make significant progress in reducing the backlog of pending reviews and improving the timeliness of current year assessments. Based on current progress, TRED expects to complete all remaining 2025 reviews during 2026. Once these reviews are finalized, TRED will provide a full year comparison in the first TRED semiannual report that follows completion of the 2025 review cycle.

In addition, TRED restructured its operations to improve trend analysis. Previously, cases were assigned in the order they were received, which limited the ability to identify patterns across districts or specific areas. Beginning January 1, 2026, TRED reorganized into five Area-based teams, each responsible for incidents within a specific geographic area. This structure allows TRED to more quickly identify tactical, training, equipment, or policy concerns and share those findings with supervisors so that corrective action can be taken promptly.

To ensure timely reviews, TRED also created a dedicated backlog reduction team. By June 2026, the total number of pending reviews had been reduced by about 48 percent. After TRED began tracking pending cases by incident year, the 2025 backlog dropped by 36 percent in just over a month. As of April 2026, the total number of pending reports had been reduced to 2,379, a significant improvement.

Review of 2025 Training Courses

CPD instituted several training programs in 2025 that were either directly or indirectly related to use of force, including fair and impartial policing, the Fourth Amendment, de-escalation and use of force, wellness, and supervision. Many of these programs were developed through "best practices" research, collaboration with the Independent Monitoring Team and Illinois Office of Attorney General, and advisories issued by the City of Chicago Civilian Office of Police Accountability based on their investigations into excessive force allegations. Descriptions of these programs are outlined below.



Field Force Operations

The three-day Field Force Operations Course provides law enforcement and security officers with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibilities of mobile field force teams, and crowd-control methods. The course culminates with a series of hands-on activities that allow responders to practice all of the learned skills (baton-holding positions, mass-arrest procedures, and riot-control formations in a realistic context (FEMA, Center for Domestic Preparedness).

Public Order Public Safety

The two-day Public Order Public Safety (Field Force Operations) Course provides an overview of current best practices and procedures for public order and crowd management. The goal of this training is the development of critical thinking and intuitive decision-making skills for safe and responsive action employed in crowd management. Training will include classroom and hands-on practice of topics. The culmination of training involves scenario-based incidents with members responding and managing a crowd. Scenarios will provide supervisors the opportunity to decide on appropriate courses of actions and deploy and direct members in formations.

Use of Force

The 2025 two-day Use of Force Course presented the Police Executive Research Forum *Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics* (ICAT) training program. ICAT is a training program that provides first-responding police officers with the tools, skills, and options they need to successfully and safely defuse a range of critical incidents. ICAT takes the essential building blocks of critical thinking, crisis intervention, communications, and tactics, and puts them together in an integrated approach to training. This approach helps officers assess situations, make safe and effective decisions, and learn from their actions. The first day of training was a lecture-based class that utilized case studies and videos to drive analysis and discussion. The second day presented *Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement* (ABLE), which was developed through the Center for Innovations in Community Safety at Georgetown University. ABLE aims to create a police culture in which officers routinely intervene and accept interventions to prevent misconduct, avoid police mistakes, and promote officer health and wellness. The second day incorporated scenario-based exercises in CPD's state-of-the-art indoor scenario village. These exercises reinforced concepts from the ICAT and ABLE programs. Scenarios combined concepts related to communicating with persons in crisis and peer intervention.

Constitutional Policing

The 2025 Constitutional Policing Training Course covered the letter and spirit of the law as it pertains to the Fourth Amendment (which requires police officers to only use force that is objectively reasonable), the First Amendment, the foot pursuit policy, and recent legal updates affecting police officers in the State of Illinois. CPD policy developments related to legal issues such as Fourth Amendment investigatory stops were discussed as well. The goal of this course was to increase procedural justice and police legitimacy, thereby promoting community trust by ensuring that all department members perform their duties in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the State of Illinois. This course integrated and reflected the concepts, theories, and pillars of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing.



Fair and Impartial Policing

The 2025 Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP) Course reinforced and built upon the basic Implicit Bias Course previously administered to CPD personnel. Implicit bias is simply a bias or prejudice that is present but not consciously held or recognized. It is a concept that is inherent to being human, regardless of race, gender, or profession. Therefore, the goal of implicit bias training is not to eliminate implicit bias, but to recognize and manage it. The CPD FIP Course provided an opportunity to review previously learned skills, add new skills for producing impartial policing, and allow the participants to apply the skills to real-life scenarios. This helps ensure equal protection of the law for all Chicago residents and visitors. In turn, this enhances legitimacy as officers seek to gain voluntary compliance.

Officer Wellness and Resiliency

The Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART) / Officer Wellness Course is intended for students who have completed both the Center for Domestic Preparedness Field Force Operations course and the CPD eight-hour LEMART Course, but it can be adapted to serve most law-enforcement-officer student bodies. The instructional goal of this course of training is to refresh LEMART skills (tourniquet, chest seal, hemostatic dressing, pressure bandage) and expand officer's capabilities by adding to their skill set (injured person lifts and carries; burn/blast injury identification and treatment; and blunt force trauma/fracture injury identification and treatment). All of this while adding in elements of officer wellness, such as Identification and mitigation of environmental factors; identification and mitigation of physiological factors; and identification and mitigation of psychological factors, including tactical breathing, field nutrition awareness, personal hydration awareness, and range-of-motion and flexibility exercises. Overall, this course of training prepares officers to confidently take action and uphold, to its highest degree, the Sanctity of Human Life in situations where they may find it in peril.

2025 Annual In-Service Supervisor Training

The instructional goal of the annual Supervisor In-Service Training Course was to provide supervisors of all ranks with knowledge on administrative and field topics where information will assist in being efficient and effective supervisors. The purpose of this course was to address supervisors regarding leadership and management concepts, critical decision-making models, tools to utilize regarding active listening, explicit information concerning impartial policing at the supervisory level, and how wellness for and by supervisors is critical. This training also covered CPD's Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, a referral program to help department members debrief, understand, and put into perspective an on-duty traumatic event.

2025 Patterns and Trends

Actions Leading to the Use of Force

In 2025, the number of TRRs completed went up 8 percent compared to the previous year. However, to understand what trends may be occurring, it is important to take a deeper dive into the data. If CPD officers adhere to department policy and the law, then an increase in TRRs also tells us something about what CPD officers are encountering on the street, not just about how officers are responding. This can be valuable information for the department. In 2025, officers reported over 25,150 subject actions that, at least in part, led to the completion of **6,997** TRRs. The majority of actions leading to the completion of a



TRR included the following: (1.) Not following verbal direction (6,202); (2.) Pulling away (5,284); and (3.) Stiffening or becoming dead weight (4,497). In total, there were 25,150 subject actions reported in 2025 compared to 14,485 in 2024. This shows a 73 percent increase in subject actions during a TRR occurrence. All three of these actions can make it difficult to handcuff a person without needing to utilize other force options in conjunction with handcuffing.

Notably, 89 percent of TRRs reported that the person failed to follow the member's verbal direction. As expected, the most common form of force mitigation (as an attempt to de-escalate) in 2025, beyond using member presence as social control, was verbal direction/control techniques. Examples of this include providing instructions or giving a verbal warning prior to using force. These techniques were reported in **89 percent of TRR occurrences in 2025**. The percentage of TRRs reporting verbal direction (89 percent) is consistent with TRRs reporting failure to follow verbal direction because members are trained to use “one voice.” For most individuals, especially persons in crisis, it can be confusing or distressing to have multiple officers providing instructions or speaking at the same time. Therefore, unless officers coordinate to designate a single member to establish rapport, there may be only one officer providing verbal direction. Consequently, multiple TRRs may be generated for a single incident, with only one officer documenting “verbal direction.”

While not unexpected, this data reinforces the critical role of communication in the Chicago Police Department’s daily operations, just as it does in other professions. For this reason, communication remained a central focus of CPD’s 2025 use of force training (as detailed in previous training summaries) and continues to be a cornerstone of the Training Support Group’s evolving five-year training plan.

Despite an officer’s best efforts to communicate and de-escalate, a person may still fail to comply, requiring the use of force to safely resolve an incident. In some circumstances, prolonged reliance on verbal de-escalation can also affect the dynamics of an encounter, as a subject may begin to assert greater control over the interaction and escalate resistance. This may, in turn, increase the likelihood of physical resistance and necessitate higher levels of force to regain control. At the same time, in other situations, allowing additional time for communication can fully resolve an incident without the need for force. There is no “one-size-fits-all” approach; officers must rely on training, experience, and policy to guide real-time decision-making. This underscores the importance of ongoing training and practical experience in supporting both effective policing and community safety. CPD continues to emphasize integrated instruction, as outlined in the “Integrated Curriculum” section of this report, to provide officers with realistic opportunities to practice communication, de-escalation, and procedural justice principles across a range of scenarios. This training also strengthens officers’ ability to assess evolving situations and determine when force is necessary to minimize risk of harm to the subject, bystanders, and themselves.

Member Response

In 2025, hands-on control tactics continued to comprise the overwhelming majority of force options utilized by department members. Physical force and control tactics were used **6,275 times** in 2025. This is significantly higher than the **205 times** department members reported utilizing a weapon as a force option as defined by policy. This represents a **97 percent difference** between hands-on, weaponless force options and the use of a weapon as a force option. In fact, four force options comprised the vast majority of physical force used in these incidents: (1.) Handcuffing/Physical Restraints (4,509); (2.) Escort Holds (2,763); (3.) Push/Physical Redirections (2,858); and (4.) Take Downs (2,398). Combined, these four force options accounted for 12,528 occurrences, representing approximately **76 percent of all physical force**



options reported in 2025. Handcuffing/Physical Restraints alone accounted for over a quarter of all reported physical force options. This is a consistent trend observed in CPD and has led to continued enhancements to CPD training.

Through their reviews of use of force, TRED has identified a number of instances of department members needing additional training in proper handcuffing techniques. Up until recently, this was not a skill that was consistently practiced after graduating from recruit training. As a result of TRED's work and the trends identified during an analysis of 2022 data (in 2023), The Training and Support Group (TSG) began work on incorporating handcuffing and physical control techniques into its 2024 and future use of force training. As described in the training descriptions below, TSG designed handcuffing drills that are being incorporated into use of force training. This training involves TSG instructors modeling proper handcuffing techniques and then giving trainees an opportunity to practice those techniques on one another. This includes training with plastic training handcuffs as well as "flex" (flexible) cuffs, which may be used during larger coordinated multiple arrest incidents. During this training, instructors also focus on "recovery positioning" to ensure persons handcuffed in a prone position are moved to a position that allows for free breathing and avoids positional asphyxia. For example, trainees may roll the person onto their side or help place them in a seated or standing position. These exercises refresh recruit training, and the content is being integrated into the overall in-service curriculum.

Officer Experience

CPD continued a trend of officers with one to five years of CPD experience making up the majority of those involved in use-of-force incidents, significantly outpacing their proportion of the total sworn workforce. In 2025, CPD members with five or fewer years of experience accounted for over half of TRRs (**51 percent**) despite only making up **19 percent** of the total sworn workforce. When expanding to 10 or fewer years of service, this group accounted for **30 percent** of TRRs while representing **25 percent** of the sworn workforce. This trend is also reflected when examining TRR occurrences classified as Level 3 uses of force. As in prior years, this pattern is reversed among more tenured members. Despite making up **11 percent** of the sworn workforce, CPD members with 11 or more years of experience accounted for only **6 percent** of TRRs.

These trends in 2025 are not unexpected. First, they are consistent with trends analyzed over the previous several years. Officers typically begin their careers in districts that have a higher volume of calls for service, higher crime totals, and higher arrest totals. In addition, specialized units that are less likely to be involved in use-of-force incidents typically require higher levels of experience (i.e., more years of service) to apply for those positions. So, officers with fewer years of experience do not yet qualify to apply. Regardless of the reasons, these trends continue to highlight the importance of recruit training and then reinforcing this training through the field training program and in-service training. Recognizing the importance of comprehensive training that reflects current needs and best practices, CPD is in the process of developing and enhancing an integrated curriculum and five-year training plans, which are described in more detail within the "Integrated Curriculum" section of this report.

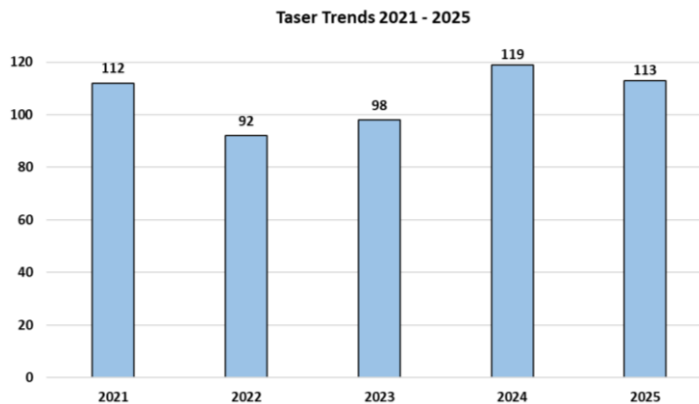
Taser Trends

As discussed at length in previous annual use of force Reports, in 2016, CPD trained and provided Tasers to all officers responding to calls for service. Since that time, CPD has implemented several initiatives,



including revising Taser policy to provide additional guidance on limitations and risks, emphasizing de-escalation tactics, and enhancing training through hands-on practice and scenario-based exercises.

Taser usage declined substantially between 2019 and 2022 before stabilizing in recent years. In 2025, officers reported 113 Taser usage incidents, a decrease of 5 percent compared to 2024 (113 vs. 119 incidents). While Taser usage has fluctuated modestly since 2021, it remains well below pre-2021 levels and approximately 50 percent lower than in 2019 (113 vs. 224 incidents). This data suggests that officers continue to resolve the vast majority of encounters without deploying a Taser, while retaining the device as an effective force option when necessary to safely bring incidents under control and reduce the likelihood of more serious injuries.



Improved Reporting

Subject matter experts have advised CPD that police departments implementing improvements to use of force policies and training frequently experience increases in use of force reporting as officers develop a stronger understanding of reporting requirements. CPD has similarly observed that its members have improved their understanding of when lower levels of force must be documented. Historically, there was some uncertainty regarding the reporting of lower levels of force, such as escort holds and firm grips, when interacting with active resisters who were pulling away. As officers become more familiar with these requirements, they often err on the side of caution by completing a TRR. This likely contributes to CPD's continued increase in TRRs involving lower levels of force, while higher levels of force have not experienced similar increases because officers have long had a clearer understanding of those reporting requirements.

Excessive Force Complaints

According to COPA's 2025 Annual Report,² COPA recorded 833 allegations related to excessive force in 2025.

² <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Annual-2025-Report-1.pdf>



In 2025, excessive force complaints accounted for 14 percent of all allegations, down two percentage points from the previous year. Forty of the 833 excessive force complaints (investigations) concluded with a finding of "exonerated." In 2025, COPA also concluded 15 officer-involved shooting investigations (53 percent less than the previous year's total of 32): 3 had a sustained allegation, 6 were not sustained, 3 were within policy, and 2 were exonerated.

2025 Training Initiatives

In 2024, the Training and Support Group again developed and planned for several 2025 training initiatives directly and indirectly related to the use of force. These training programs serve to build upon past training programs, incorporate new policies and best practices and, importantly, address patterns and trends identified within CPD. The following is a list of courses that sworn department members will continue to take throughout 2025.

De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, Use of Force, and Coordinated Multiple Arrests Course

This comprehensive course is specifically designed for the Chicago Police Department's law enforcement personnel to provide an in-depth understanding and practical application of de-escalation techniques, appropriate response to resistance, justifiable use of force, and reporting procedures related to the use of force. With a commitment to public safety and community trust at the heart of its design, this course aligns with both local and federal laws, as well as national best practices. By the end of this comprehensive training, participants will be adept at employing de-escalation techniques, making informed decisions regarding response to resistance, and choosing appropriate force options in varied situations. Officers will develop a deep understanding of Constitutional Policing, the critical decision-making model, the Force Options Model, and high-risk vehicle stops. They will be proficient in the administrative and procedural aspects surrounding state law, department policy, and reporting procedures.

The curriculum incorporates a variety of training methodologies, including lectures, group discussions, and scenario-based training. Through hands-on experiences, including tabletop exercises, handcuffing drills, and realistic scenarios, officers will integrate their knowledge of the critical decision-making model into their responses, ensuring they act consistently with both the law and department policies while upholding public safety and trust. The course's design aims to equip officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively engage, assess, and manage situations that could potentially involve conflict or resistance, with an emphasis on minimizing harm and preserving the dignity and rights of all involved.

Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course

The Public Order and Public Safety Basic Course, designed by the department of Homeland Security Center for Domestic Preparedness, provides participants with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibility of public order units, and crowd control methods. The course culminates with hands-on activities that allow students to practice what they have learned in a realistic context. The objectives of this course are to identify considerations of a protest situation; discuss mitigation and de-escalation strategies that result in minimal use of force in a crisis; discuss the evolution of the right to peacefully assemble and law enforcement's response; and communicate and implement effective crowd control formations.



Impartial and Community Policing

In 2025, the Training Division offered a new eight-hour in-person course designed to integrate the principles of community policing, impartial policing, and active bystandership. This training aims to strengthen community partnerships and enhance positive interactions between the public and department members. It reinforced the importance of respect and policing fairly with courtesy, dignity, and without bias, aligning with the core philosophies of community policing and impartial policing. Key topics included interactions with persons with disabilities and the LGBTQ+ community. Additionally, this course was paired with the annual Active Bystander for Law Enforcement (ABLE) refresher course, developed by Georgetown University. The ABLE program equips officers with the skills to successfully intervene to prevent harm, promoting a culture of peer intervention within the department. The course included a problem-solving exercise that applies the concepts learned throughout the course and an online electronic test to ensure practical application and understanding. Members were enrolled in an electronic survey to evaluate the instructors, the course, and the effectiveness of the training.

Crisis Intervention / Wellness Training

Officers often serve as first responders to individuals experiencing a mental or behavioral health crisis. The Crisis Intervention / Wellness course provides all in-service officers, regardless of any attendance in Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training or designation as a certified CIT officer, with knowledge of various mental and behavioral health conditions and trauma-informed responses and effective communication skills to avoid escalation during an encounter with an individual in crisis. Officers are equipped with a better understanding of the mental health system, including its history and current community-based resources and mental-health-related laws and policies, to assist officers in the deflection and diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system. Participants consider strategies, challenges, and resources related to officer wellness in recognition of the impact of vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue on personal and professional lives. Participants also receive instruction about various wellness strategies to mitigate the negative impact of job-related stress.

This course is designed to engage interpersonal, technical, critical-thinking, and problem-solving skills and demonstrate an officer's ability to effectively respond to individuals in crisis. The course reinforces the guiding principles of procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing by integrating activities and concepts to develop cultural competency, identify and reduce stigma, leverage community partnerships, and utilize active listening and communication skills to de-escalate crises.

2025 Weapons Qualifications

Department members are required to re-qualify with their firearm and Taser on an annual basis. Before the qualification, department members must complete separate e-learning courses on firearm and Taser use. This course includes department policy on the use of force, especially as it relates to firearms discharges, other deadly force incidents, and Taser-use incidents. Participants must pass a test to successfully complete the e-learning training. Department members then move on to the qualification portion of the annual program. To complete the firearm qualification, department members must pass the Illinois State Firearm Qualification Course by demonstrating accuracy.



Integrated Curriculum

To incorporate best practices into training, the Training and Support Group (TSG) continues to integrate CPD's curriculum, both for recruit and in-service training. Integrated curriculums combine content and skills that are typically taught separately. Research on training from other professions shows that integrating or reinforcing foundational and overlapping content helps trainees retain critical knowledge and skills. This approach improves performance by building problem-solving and critical-thinking skills.

Looking forward, TSG is working to incorporate a concept called "interleaving" into both its recruit and in-service curricula. Interleaving is the intentional and varied mixing of different training topics, skills, or scenarios within a single learning session. Interleaving enhances learning and retention and encourages participants to adapt skills and knowledge to respond effectively to complex and unpredictable situations. This includes integrating use of force knowledge and skills with other important concepts that may help an officer successfully resolve a volatile incident.

Research indicates that long-term memory is enhanced when learning events focused on specific topics are spaced apart over time, rather than being taught together all at once. Therefore, as part of an interleaving approach, TSG plans to deliver information and skill practice across longer periods of time, in varied contexts and as part of multiple courses. This will provide department members with the time and space to create meaning and help ensure important concepts are retained in long-term memory. An example of this more integrated approach in CPD training may include providing a full day of instruction that includes lecture, discussion, and exercises that integrate elements of impartial and constitutional policing, de-escalation and crisis intervention, use of force, medical and rescue training, and officer wellness. In this example, these topics may all be incorporated into lectures, as well as small and large group discussions. Department members may then practice these skills during scenarios that involve trained role players. Role players, in conjunction with the TSG trainers monitoring the scenario, may elicit the utilization of de-escalation skills; critical decision-making on the use of force; physical skills, including handcuffing, medical treatment utilizing first-aid kits; and the use of tactical breathing to slow down the member's heart rate. By doing this, CPD can combine concepts and skills that have traditionally been taught in separate courses.

In the real world, the skills officers learn in training are rarely used in silos. Rather, when used in combination, these skills support one another and can be greater than the sum of their parts. CPD's efforts toward incorporating these interleaving concepts into training are extremely important because it more closely mimics real-world situations, and it provides officers with the necessary skills to successfully resolve what are oftentimes chaotic and volatile incidents.

Although CPD believes interleaving is an important concept to continue developing within its various training programs, it requires significant planning up front. This is especially true of in-service training, which is provided to over 10,000 department members every year. In previous years, CPD would plan its training curriculum for the following year. However, when incorporating interleaving, CPD needs to be much more strategic in thinking beyond just a year at a time. Therefore, CPD is in the process of developing a five-year training plan that will allow the department to take a more strategic, big-picture approach to ensure officers are trained holistically, and they can more effectively take the skills they have learned back out into the communities they serve. Training on de-escalation and use of force will continue to be a major topic of focus as CPD develops its five-year training plan.



Analysis Summary

Leveraging insight from observations, patterns, and trends is a central tenet of CPD's operational plans to constantly evaluate and improve use of force policy, training, and practices. As shown in this report, CPD has made significant progress in these areas. However, the landscape is constantly changing based on data analysis, evolving community expectations, best practices, and the law. CPD is focused on maintaining and enhancing a sustainable, solid, yet flexible infrastructure surrounding use of force that allows CPD to adapt to these changes and continually move the department forward in improving operations, enhancing community trust, and increasing public safety. This requires the continued collective efforts of the community, CPD and its leadership, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, the Police Board, the Public Safety Inspector General, and the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. This collective effort not only benefits CPD as an organization, but, more importantly, it benefits the communities in which we all live because it ensures our police department is self-learning, constantly improving, and operating at the highest levels possible.

Community Feedback on Annual use of force Report

CPD has a public comment section on the department's annual reports page. This page also includes links to this annual use of force report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reports, the annual Hate crimes report, and the CPD annual report.

This public comment section and links to the above reports can all be found by visiting <https://www.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>. Members of the community are encouraged to comment at the bottom of the annual reports page in the section pictured below.


Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

Your email address will not be published. Required fields are marked *

Comment

Name

Email

I'm not a robot  reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

We want your feedback!





Learn More About CPD's Use of Force Policies and Reporting

The Chicago Police Department is committed to transparency, accountability, and providing the public with meaningful information about its use of force policies, practices, and oversight efforts. In addition to this annual use of force report, CPD maintains a dedicated use of force webpage that serves as a centralized resource for community members seeking to better understand the Department's approach to de-escalation, response to resistance, and use of force.

Visitors can access department directives, reform initiatives, annual reports, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reports, data dashboards, public hearing presentations, educational resources, and opportunities to provide feedback on department policies. The webpage also includes a comprehensive Frequently Asked Questions section that explains how use of force is reported, reviewed, analyzed, and monitored within CPD.

As part of CPD's commitment to operating as a learning and self-correcting organization, the webpage features the Department's Use of Force Analysis Study and accompanying public resources. These materials provide additional context regarding use of force trends, officer and subject demographics, de-escalation practices, accountability measures, and the Department's ongoing efforts to evaluate and improve policies, training, supervision, and oversight.

We encourage community members to explore these resources to learn more about how CPD promotes the sanctity of human life, constitutional policing, procedural justice, transparency, and accountability in its use of force practices.

Additional Resources Available on the Use of Force webpage Include:

- Use of Force Policies and Directives
- Annual use of force Reports
- Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) Reports
- Use of Force Data Dashboards
- Use of Force Analysis Study and FAQ
- Community Dialogue Resources
- Public Hearing and Committee Presentations
- Policy Feedback Opportunities
- De-escalation and Use of Force Educational Materials Visit our website at:
<https://www.chicagopolice.org/equity/use-of-force/>



Core Values, Consent Decree, and Accreditation

Core Values

Professionalism

As members of a highly trained profession, we will conduct ourselves in a manner that is consistent with professional standards for performance, both on duty and off duty. These standards include adherence to our Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We perform our roles ethically and knowledgeably, and we represent the values of the Chicago Police Department regardless of the circumstances. We hold ourselves and each other accountable to these standards.

Integrity

Integrity, the adherence to moral and ethical principles, and the consistency of *value-based actions* are our standards. We strive to earn the trust and respect of those whom we serve. We are of strong character, possessing the personal values and mental and emotional attributes that enable us to make ethical decisions and empathize with others. We do what is right because it is the right thing to do.

Courage

Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather its mastery. We will remain courageous in our actions. We recognize that there are two types of courage, physical and moral. Physical courage is recognizing the danger to oneself or others but persisting in our duty regardless. Moral courage is the adherence to principle, integrity, and dedication no matter how easy it may be to do otherwise. It is putting character ahead of expediency; putting what is right ahead of what may be popular.

Dedication

As police officers, we are charged to serve and protect all people of the City of Chicago, preserve order, and uphold the law. However, our calling extends above and beyond the obligations of professionalism or the law. Dedication means that we are driven by a sense of personal duty to our work and the department's Vision, Mission Statement, and other Core Values. We demonstrate our dedication by striving to give our best effort in every interaction and task, no matter how small. Every day, we seek creative and effective solutions to public safety and aspire to be a symbol of excellence in the policing profession.

Respect

Respect means that we treat each other and the communities we serve as we would like to be treated: with compassion and dignity. Within the department, we strive to ensure all members are supported and empowered, regardless of rank or position. Outside of the department, we strive to partner with the communities we serve through transparency, accountability, and building mutual trust. We recognize that the respect we owe to our communities is not conditional, and we recognize that respect as a value must permeate every police action we undertake.





Consent Decree

The consent decree is a federal court order that establishes an enforceable plan for sustainable reform within the Chicago Police Department and other city agencies. It is comprised of numbered paragraphs, with each paragraph dictating reform efforts that must be made to various facets of training, policy, and support systems for officers so that they may implement safe and constitutional policing practices. A federal judge oversees the police department's compliance with the consent decree and holds the department and the city accountable for satisfying the consent decree's requirements. Additionally, an independent monitor has been assigned by the federal court to assess CPD's and the City of Chicago's progress in meeting the consent decree requirements. To successfully conclude the consent decree and fulfill all of its requirements, the department must attain three levels of compliance—preliminary, secondary, and operational—for each paragraph. This involves showing tangible improvements to policies and training, ensuring that these reforms are implemented in the field, and substantiating their efficacy through comprehensive data collection.

A key area for reform within the consent decree is the use of force, accounting for 96 paragraphs in the agreement (paragraphs 153–248). These paragraphs address many topics related to the use of force, including community engagement, policy, training, accountability, analysis, and reporting. As of the end of the eleventh reporting period, which concluded on December 31, 2025, CPD had reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 100 percent of the 96 use-of-force paragraphs.

The independent monitor is tasked with determining what, if any, level of compliance CPD has reached with each paragraph. To make this determination, the independent monitor must assess CPD's progress toward answering one of three questions, depending on the level of compliance being sought:

- Preliminary—Are sound, community-informed policies in place?
- Secondary—Has quality training been provided to educate officers about the new policies?
- Operational—Have the new policies and training resulted in new policing practices within CPD?

Sometimes, there is a misconception regarding the process to reach "full compliance." Compliance is not simply a matter of instituting a practice and then immediately achieving compliance. Rather, compliance is reached by going through a very detailed and thorough process with the purpose to achieve true and lasting reform. CPD must achieve each level of compliance in order, and it is not something achieved all at once.

Although the subject matter of each paragraph varies, the process of attaining compliance is typically similar. To achieve preliminary compliance, CPD must first develop a policy or suite of policies in collaboration with community members, subject-matter experts, the independent monitoring team, and the Illinois Office of Attorney General. A significant amount of research, discussions, and written feedback go into the development and revision of policies. Once the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of Attorney General agree that the policy satisfies the requirements of the consent decree, CPD publishes the policy and can then seek preliminary compliance.

Once a policy is developed and published, CPD next develops training to educate officers on the policy. A CPD instructional design team, in collaboration with subject-matter experts and advisors, develops that training by creating a formal lesson plan and any necessary training materials (power points, videos,



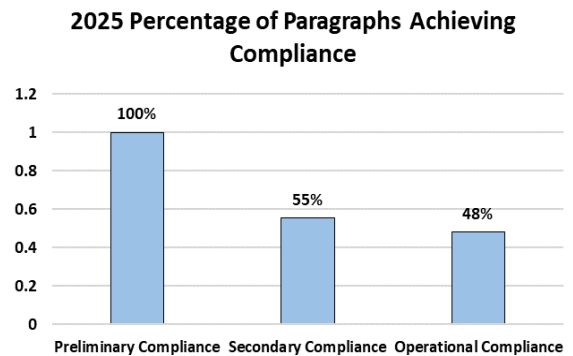
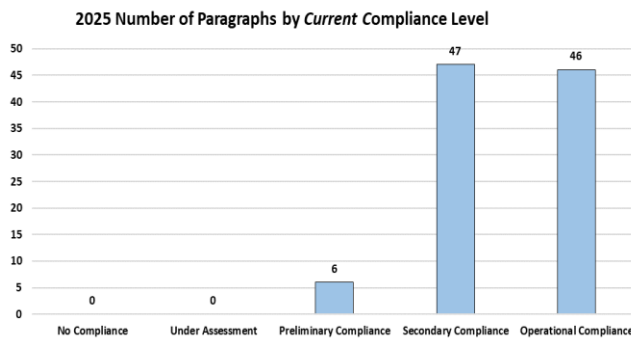
handouts, pre- and post-tests, etc.). Once developed, the independent monitoring team and Illinois Office of the Attorney General must agree that the training accurately reflects the policy and requirements of the consent decree. Once accepted, TSG coordinates how and when it will offer the training within CPD's larger training plan. CPD is not awarded secondary compliance until at least 95 percent of CPD officers have successfully completed the training. In 2025, this meant over 10,000 department members had to successfully complete the training, including passing any post-tests, before it could achieve secondary compliance. This may take an entire year for certain training courses.

The final step is operational compliance. This is the most challenging level to reach because it requires significant collaboration and consultation to determine how best to measure the effect policies and training have had on the department and community. The best methodology for a specific paragraph is highly dependent on the requirements of that paragraph. It often requires significant infrastructure and process improvements to collect, analyze, report, and utilize data to make decisions. It is precisely this process that continues to help CPD develop into a learning organization, which is vital to CPD's vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

The table below and charts show the number of use-of-force paragraphs by their current level of compliance (as of December 31, 2025). They also show the percentage of use of force paragraphs that have achieved each of the three levels of compliance.

Compliance Level	2025 Total by Current Level	% Achieved
No Compliance	0	
Under Assessment	0	
Preliminary Compliance	6	100%
Secondary Compliance	47	55%
Operational Compliance	46	48%
Total Paragraphs	96	

Source: IMR-13 Final, 10 June 2026.



For additional information about the consent decree agreement, including a copy of the agreement and progress reports issued by the independent monitor, please visit <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/resources>.



Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)



CALEA was created in 1979 as a credentialing authority through the joint efforts of law enforcement's major executive associations, (e.g., the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement, National Sheriffs' Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum) and is reserved for use by those public safety agencies that have demonstrated excellence in leadership, resource management, and successful delivery of exceptional law enforcement and training academy practices. Since its founding, CALEA's overall mission has been to improve the delivery of public safety services, primarily through voluntary public safety agency accreditation programs, organized and maintained in the public interest. CALEA Accreditation continues to set the standard for others to follow.

The CALEA accreditation programs provide public safety agencies with an opportunity to voluntarily meet an established set of professional standards. An extremely important standard area for CALEA accreditation is use of force. For example, there are CALEA standards related to reasonable force, deadly force, warning shots, choke holds, reporting uses of force, use of force reviews, and use of force analysis.

CALEA offers two areas of accreditation: *Law Enforcement Accreditation* and *Training Academy Accreditation*. The *Law Enforcement Accreditation* program focuses on standards that provide best practices related to life, health, and safety procedures for the agency. These standards are considered foundational for contemporary law enforcement agencies. The program provides the framework for addressing high-risk issues within a contemporary environment and ensures officers are prepared to meet basic community service expectations and manage critical events. The *Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation* program is designed to provide administrative and operational support to contemporary organizations with the responsibility for training public safety officials. The program focuses on basic as well as advanced curriculums, with an emphasis on sound instructional techniques, facilities management, student safety, records integrity, and a host of other issues that promote the professional delivery of training within the public safety industry. This results in the clear identification of training institutions that set the standards for others to follow.

CPD is currently accredited in *both* the Advanced Law Enforcement and Training Academy accreditation programs, making the Chicago Police Department the *world's largest fully accredited agency by CALEA*. Only 4 percent of US law enforcement agencies and 5 percent of Illinois law enforcement agencies attain accreditation status from CALEA. Dual accreditation ensures that CPD complies with over six hundred internationally recognized CALEA standards that guide professional excellence and provide best practices related to operations, leadership, and safety procedures. Having completed its second remote-based assessment in 2024, the department is well-positioned to maintain dual accreditation for its Law Enforcement and Training Academy programs. Now in the fourth year of its four-year re-accreditation cycle, the department is optimistic about achieving a successful review in the upcoming year.



Department Policies

CPD has developed multiple policies that govern department members' actions related to use-of-force incidents, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. CPD develops these policies in collaboration with several stakeholders, including members of the community, the independent monitoring team, the Illinois Office of the Attorney General, and department members. Although CPD is bound by certain state and municipal laws, CPD policy can be more restrictive than these laws.

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division (R&D) Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including those related to the use of force, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. R&D's responsibilities include researching recommendations regarding department policy, revising department policy to be consistent with the consent decree and other CPD priorities, soliciting and analyzing community feedback on policy, conducting internal focus groups, and maintaining and updating the Department Directives System, which contains official department policy and forms.

The consent decree requires CPD to conduct a comprehensive review of its use of force policies every two years to assess whether those policies meet the requirements of the consent decree, incorporate best practices, address observed trends and practices, as necessary, and reflect developments in applicable law (see consent decree paragraph 159). In addition, CPD must conduct an annual review of its use of force policies to maintain its CALEA accreditation.

Use of Force Policy Suite

The department's collection of policies on the use of force falls under General Order G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*. This is the department's "parent" policy on the use of force. Eight sub-policies fall under the umbrella of this parent policy, each addressing specific use of force topics:

G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force* (Parent Policy)

1. G03-02-01, *Response to Resistance and Force Options*
2. G03-02-02, *Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*
3. G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents—Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*
4. G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*
5. G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*
6. G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents*
7. G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*
8. G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force*



The policy overview contained in this report is a broad *summary* of the department's use of force policy. The department's use of force policy is not described in its entirety in this report. For a comprehensive description of department policy on a wide range of topics, please access the Department Directives System at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org>. This publicly available website includes a policy search tab that can be used to search for and access policies on specific topics. When accessing the Department Directives System, members of the public should be aware that any policy items identified by *italics and double underlines* have been added or revised since the previous version of the policy.

Core Components of CPD's Use of Force Policy

Definition of Force

CPD defines force as any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance.

When Force is Authorized

Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional, under the totality of the circumstances, to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, bring a person or situation safely under control, or prevent escape.

Sanctity of Human Life

The department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. The concept of the sanctity of human life is the belief that all human beings are to be perceived and treated as persons of inherent worth and dignity, regardless of race, color, gender, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military status, immigration status, homeless status, source of income, credit history, criminal record, criminal history, or incarceration status. Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.

General Prohibitions

Department policy prohibits the following:

- Excessive, unwarranted, or unlawful force
- Force based on bias
- Force used as punishment or retaliation
- Force in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstration)

Core Principle Regarding Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department seeks to gain the voluntary compliance of persons, when consistent with personal safety. The department expects its members to develop and display the skills and abilities to act in a manner to eliminate the need to use force and resolve situations without resorting to force. Department members will only resort to the use of force when required under the circumstances to serve



a lawful purpose. Moreover, department members will treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person.

De-escalation

Enhanced de-escalation is central to the Chicago Police Department's reform efforts and use of force policy. Department members are required to use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force unless doing so would place a person or a department member at immediate risk of harm, or de-escalation techniques would be ineffective under the circumstances at the time. When department members utilize reportable force, they are required to document their de-escalation efforts with specificity.

The department focuses on three principles of force mitigation that members can use as tools to de-escalate an incident.

Principles of Force Mitigation

- *Continual Communication*—this includes persuasion, advice, and instruction throughout the incident. The purpose is to avoid or minimize confrontations before, during, and after the use of physical force. Department members will allow persons to voluntarily comply with lawful orders whenever safe and feasible.
- *Tactical Positioning*—this includes making advantageous use of positioning, distance, and cover to isolate and contain the person. The purpose is to minimize risk and increase safety for the person, the public, and department members.
- *Time as a Tactic*—this includes slowing down the pace of the incident. The purpose is to permit time to de-escalate the incident, allow for continued communication, and allow for the arrival of additional members, equipment, and other resources.

Categories of Resistance and Force Options

CPD use of force policy places individuals into one of three categories based on their behavior: cooperative, resister, and assailant. The person's level of resistance dictates what force options are available to a department member. Incidents are often dynamic, and persons may move between categories as the incident progresses. Department members must adjust accordingly, such that the member's response is proportional to the person's actions.

Cooperative Person: a person who is compliant without the need for physical force, *including individuals lawfully and peacefully exercising their First Amendment rights (e.g., lawful demonstrations)*. Rather than physical force, department members may utilize presence (social control) and verbal direction for cooperative persons.

Resister: a person who is uncooperative. Resisters are further subdivided into two categories: passive resister and active resister.

A *passive resister* is a person who fails to comply with verbal or other directions (e.g., failing to take a step back when directed to do so).



Passive resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons; **holding techniques** (e.g., gripping a person's arm); **compliance techniques** (e.g., applying non-impact pressure under a person's ear); **control instruments** (e.g., using a baton to apply non-impact pressure on the shin or other sensitive area of skin covering bone); **oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray** (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires supervisor approval for passive resister occupants of a vehicle and superintendent or designee approval for a non-compliant crowd or a passive resister who is in a crowd).

An *active resister* is a person who attempts to create distance between himself or herself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control or defeat the arrest.

Active resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons and passive resisters; **stunning or diffused pressure strikes** (e.g., open-hand slap); oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires approval from the superintendent or a designee for active resisters that are part of a crowd); **takedowns** (i.e., physically directing a person to the ground); **canines** used by canine handlers (can only be utilized against an active resister who is armed or has committed a felony or to conduct a search for a hidden person who has committed a felony or violent misdemeanor, and the person failed to comply with orders to reveal themselves); **Tasers** (conducted electrical weapons)—can only be utilized against an active resister when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of any of the following: the person is armed; the person is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior; the person committed a felony; the person committed a misdemeanor that is not property-related, a quality-of-life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense. Each Taser application is a separate use of force, each requiring an assessment or reassessment and an independent justification. Although Tasers can be an effective tool, CPD policy implements multiple restrictions and requirements, including restrictions on discharging in the presence of flammable materials, requiring removal of barbs by trained medical personnel only, restrictions on using multiple Tasers against the same person, restrictions on drive stuns (direct contact between a Taser device and a person), restrictions on using Tasers against vulnerable persons (e.g., children, pregnant women, and the elderly), and restrictions on using Tasers against fleeing persons when the person's only action is flight. The policy also discusses increased discharge risks. Examples of these increased discharge risks include, but are not limited to when the person is elevated above the ground, could fall on a sharp object, is less able to protect themselves in a fall (e.g., handcuffed), is operating or riding any mode of transportation, or is located in water. Finally, CPD policy restricts the use of Tasers in schools or on students. A department member will not utilize a Taser in these circumstances unless the member has assessed the reasonableness and necessity of the Taser use based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, and determines the Taser discharge is immediately necessary. When safe and feasible, department members will give verbal commands prior to, during, and after deployment of a Taser.

Assailant: A person who is using or threatening the use of force against another person or himself/herself that is likely to cause physical injury. Assailants are further subdivided into two categories: low-level assailant and high-level assailant.

A *low-level assailant* is a person using or threatening force, but whose actions are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Although this type of person's actions is likely to cause physical injury, they are not imminently likely to cause death or great bodily harm.



Low-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, and active resisters; **direct mechanical or focused pressure strikes** (i.e., forceful, concentrated strikes such as punching and kicking); **impact weapons** (e.g., baton strikes); and **impact munitions** (e.g., capsaicin II / pepper powder projectiles, only with authorization from the superintendent or a designee).

A *high-level assailant* is a person whose actions constitute an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm. An imminent threat of death or great bodily harm is defined as follows:

1. It is objectively reasonable to believe the person's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and
2. The person has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and
3. The person has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.

High-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, active resisters, and low-level assailants; **firearm discharge; and other deadly force**. Per CPD policy, other deadly force includes intentionally striking a person's head or neck with an impact weapon or application of a chokehold, carotid artery restraint (compressing the sides of the neck), or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on an airway. *These force options are strictly prohibited unless deadly force is authorized to prevent death or great bodily harm.*

Additionally, CPD policy prohibits the following types of firearm discharges: warning shots; firing at a person whose actions are only a threat to themselves; firing at or otherwise using deadly force against a fleeing person unless the person poses an imminent threat; firing into crowds unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing into buildings unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm; and firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm.





Levels of Force

The Department categorizes a member's use of force into one of three levels:

- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury but **does not result in injury** or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or claim of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - **result in injury or a complaint of injury** (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or claim of injury); or
 - involve the **utilization of a weapon** *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve **force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained**.
- **Level 3 Force** includes **deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, or force resulting in admission to a hospital**.

Revisions and Enhancements to Use of Force Policy

As stated in the previous report, in 2023 CPD completed revisions to its use of force policy and published the revised policy suite at the end of June. These revisions enhanced the policy suite based on community and department member feedback as well as an analysis of CPD's use of force. Some of the highlights of these revisions include, but are not limited to:

- expanding CPD's core principles to include the requirement to treat all persons with the courtesy and dignity that is inherently due every person, as well as prohibiting department members from using language or taking action intended to taunt or denigrate a person;
- adding a reference to CPD's First Amendment rights policy specifically in regard to the department's response to noncompliant groups or crowds engaged in a First Amendment assembly;
- expanding the definition of deadly force to include language on the application of "other restraints" above the shoulders with risk of positional asphyxiation;
- providing additional guidance from Illinois law on the scope of an imminent threat;
- adding requirements to provide medical aid in accordance with CPD's Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART);



- adding an obligation to provide a written report when a department member intervened after observing excessive force and providing intervening members protection from discipline or retaliation;
- incorporating requirements to provide meaningful opportunity for policy review and comment by the community and community-based organizations, as well as department members;
- adding a requirement to provide warning and exercise persuasion and advise prior to using force, whenever possible;
- providing additional guidance to department members to position persons in a manner that allows for free breathing;
- providing additional guidance on when the superintendent will authorize the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC) devices during a First Amendment assembly (i.e., when there is a threat or attack against department members, the public, or property);
- incorporating into policy the use of a debriefing dashboard to enhance after-action support to department members involved in a use of force incident; and
- providing additional guidance to department members on the use of department-authorized weapons (e.g., Taser and OC spray)

While there were no use of force policy revisions in 2025, in late June of 2025, CPD began its formal two-year review process. Though the re-assessment and utility of published directives occurs on a continuous basis based on data from the field, the Research and Development Division of the Chicago Police Department began its formal two-year-review process in late June of 2025.

Internally, the process began with an examination of reports created by community stakeholders, as well as reports commissioned by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) seeking scientific analysis of use of force data collected and maintained by the CPD. From these sources several modifications to CPD's use of force directives, collectively known as the "G03-02, "De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force" suite, and also the application the CPD uses to document reportable uses of force, the Tactical Response Report were identified. Additionally, analysts within the Research and Development Division identified municipalities similarly situated to Chicago in size and population, and in terms of being subject to a consent decree, in order to assess adaptive practices for possible incorporation.

Externally, the Chicago Police Department scheduled a series of community engagement sessions that were held across the city. By this means the opinions of the residents of Chicago were received in a setting structured to capture them in real time and within a neighborhood setting. Moreover, the existing G03-02, "De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force" suite was posted for public commentary on the CPD website on July 7, 2025, to accommodate those residents that were either unable to attend an event in person or who for other reasons felt more comfortable providing their opinions via e-mail. In both cases, the opinions and suggestions of the community were captured, commemorated and considered for their valuable input.



These processes continue presently and will result in a republished and more adaptive "G03-02, De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force" suite in late 2026.

Medical Aid

As outlined in policy, the department's foremost priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. Any use of force inherently carries the risk of physical harm, whether to the individual subject to the force, the department member applying it, and any nearby bystanders. While causing injury is never the intent, department members are prepared to respond appropriately when injuries do occur. First and foremost, CPD policy requires department members to summon medical aid, either by requesting an ambulance or transporting persons directly to a hospital, whenever there is an apparent injury or complaint of injury. In addition, CPD provides officers with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART). This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to potentially stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel arrive on the scene. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the use of chest seals, the application of tourniquets, the utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning. To watch a short department video of LEMART training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.

Department members who complete LEMART training are issued an Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) to take with them into the field. IFAKs may include a tourniquet, chest seal, direct pressure bandaging, trauma shears, QuickClot gauze, a face shield, and medical gloves. Following the use of force, and as soon as it is safe and feasible to do so, CPD policy requires department members to provide life-saving aid consistent with their department training, including LEMART training, to injured persons until medical professionals arrive on the scene. Throughout the year, the Training and Support Group continued to train new and incumbent department members on LEMART.

Through the efforts of both the department's Awards Section and the LEMART training team, CPD continues to emphasize the importance of the sanctity and preservation of life by providing positive recognition to department members who utilize these life-saving skills. CPD is currently looking for ways to better document the use of LEMART kits to ensure it more fully understands how this important tool is being used in the field and that it can continue to pass on lessons learned to department members. The LEMART program receives praise from community members and officers alike, and it continues to have a positive impact on our city. please visit

<https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.





Foot Pursuits

Policy Overview

Although a foot pursuit is not inherently a method of use of force, it can be a contributing factor in use of force occurrences. Foot pursuits also carry inherent risks to both department members and the individuals being pursued. As such, the department treats foot pursuits with great seriousness and has taken deliberate steps to manage associated risks through robust policies and training. In many respects, CPD has emerged as a national leader in this area. Key elements of CPD's foot pursuit policy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Department members will consider the risk involved in a foot pursuit and will not pursue when they reasonably believe the risk to department members, members of the public, or the person being pursued outweighs the objective of immediately apprehending the person;
- Before pursuing, department members must reasonably believe the person being pursued has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a felony, Class A misdemeanor, or a traffic offense that has endangered the physical safety of others, or the person being pursued is committing or is about to commit an arrestable offense that poses an obvious physical threat to any person;
- Department members may not pursue based solely on a person's response to the presence of police;
- Department members will consider reasonable alternatives (containment, saturation of the area, video monitoring, helicopter, etc.);
- Members will not initiate or continue a pursuit based on several factors such as injuries to department members or other persons, being unable to provide a current location, losing the ability to communicate via radio, losing essential equipment, and exhaustion,
- Department supervisors will continuously assess an active foot pursuit to ensure it is being conducted within department guidelines;
- Department members who engage in a foot pursuit will fulfill certain reporting requirements, including notifying the Office of Emergency Management and Communications and completing an electronic foot pursuit report (see below);
- Accountability is ensured through an established review process involving department supervision and then the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

To access the entire foot pursuit policy, please visit <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6186>.



Foot Pursuit Reporting

Whenever a sworn CPD member engages in a foot pursuit, as defined by policy, that member must notify the dispatcher and then complete a foot pursuit report using an online application accessible both in CPD police vehicles and on department computers. In addition to collecting basic incident-level information, the foot pursuit report captures more detailed data, including but not limited to the following: member role (i.e., initiated or assisted); the reason for pursuit (i.e., reasonable suspicion or probable cause); initial suspected crime, including the specific criminal code; pursuit conclusion (i.e., detained person or discontinued), and the reason for discontinuing, if applicable. In addition, a supervising CPD sergeant must document their review of all foot pursuits, and the watch operations lieutenant must document their review of foot pursuits that result in an arrest or a use of force.

To better inform policy and training, CPD began preliminary work to compile and analyze foot pursuit data from the new foot pursuit application. CPD is unaware of any other department in the country that collects more detailed foot pursuit data. What is especially unique is that each department member documents his or her own individual involvement in the foot pursuit. Multiple members may pursue the same person, but each member may have different outcomes. This is the first time CPD is reporting on some of the data collected as a result of this new application. This data is presented in the "Foot Pursuit Data" section of this report.

FOOT/BICYCLE PURSUIT REPORT			FOOT PURSUIT REPORT NO.	
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT - CPD-11.990 (5/22)				
DATE OF PURSUIT	TIME OF PURSUIT	FP EVENT NO.	BEAT OF ASSIGNMENT	TYPE OF PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE
ADDRESS OF INITIATION OF PURSUIT		BEAT OF PURSUIT	PURSUING MEMBER: <input type="checkbox"/> INITIATED <input type="checkbox"/> ASSISTED	
INITIATING FACTOR: <input type="checkbox"/> REASONABLE ARTICULABLE SUSPICION (RAS) <input type="checkbox"/> PROBABLE CAUSE (PC)		INITIAL SUSPECTED CHARGE: (FINAL CHARGE MAY BE DIFFERENT)		
KNOWN OR CLAIM OF INJURY RESULTING FROM PURSUIT: <input type="checkbox"/> PURSUING DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> PURSUED PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> THIRD PARTY/COMMUNITY MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> NO INJURY		OFFICER DRESS: <input type="checkbox"/> FIELD UNIFORM <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL DRESS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	OFFICER WORKING: <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH A PARTNER	
DID YOU SPLIT WITH YOUR PARTNER? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> DNA	IF YES, INDICATE REASON: <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> CONTAINMENT STRATEGY <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SAFETY	ADDITIONAL RESOURCES REQUESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> HELICOPTER UNIT <input type="checkbox"/> AREA CONTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> AREA SATURATION OF PERSONNEL <input type="checkbox"/> VIDEO MONITORING/TECHNOLOGY <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		
PURSUING MEMBER CONCLUSION: <input type="checkbox"/> DETAINED PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER DISCONTINUED <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DISCONTINUED		IF PURSUING MEMBER DETAINED PERSON, WHAT WAS THE RESULT? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATORY STOP <input type="checkbox"/> NO ENFORCEMENT ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> CITATION ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		

Firearm Pointing Incidents—Overview

According to CPD policy, when a department member points a firearm at a person to detain that person, an investigatory stop or an arrest has occurred. To do this, the department member must have reasonable articulable suspicion to believe the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime or probable cause to substantiate an arrest. CPD holds department members to a “reasonableness standard” during these incidents. Department members may only point a firearm at a person when it is objectively reasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances faced by the member on the scene. While reasonableness is not capable of a precise definition, department members may consider factors that include the nature of the incident, the risk of harm to the member or others, and the level of threat or resistance presented or maintained by the person (e.g., possession of or access to weapons).



Whenever department members point a firearm at a person while in the performance of their duties, CPD policy requires them to make a notification to their dispatcher at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). The members provide their beat numbers to the dispatcher, and the dispatcher notifies an immediate supervisor of the identified beats. OEMC also creates a firearm-pointing event number used to track the incident. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of the firearm-pointing incident (see Tactical Review and Evaluation Division section of this report). The department's full firearm pointing incident policy is publicly available at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/7079>.

Community Engagement on CPD Policies

A strong partnership with the public is essential for effective law enforcement. The Chicago Police Department recognizes the need for a comprehensive community-engagement process that offers the community a meaningful opportunity to provide input into department policies. Paragraph 160 of the consent decree states the following:

CPD will establish and maintain clear channels through which community members can provide input regarding CPD's use of force policies and propose revisions or additions to those policies. CPD will regularly review the input received, including during the biennial review process.

The public engagement process for department policy is especially important because the procedures outlined in policy guide officers in their day-to-day actions. CPD can utilize public feedback to gain the perspective of citizens when conducting research and considering policy revisions.

The department strongly encourages members of the public to visit <http://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review> to review and provide feedback on a wide range of policies, including use of force policies, when they become available. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently. Community feedback is essential to creating a policy that promotes trust between CPD and the communities that it serves.





Training on the Use of Force, De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Related Topics

CPD recognizes that training is essential to the department's overall operational improvement plans. As CPD's Training and Support Group develops training, it continues to collaborate with the Training Community Advisory Committee on the review, development, and delivery of department training. This collaboration has been extremely valuable because it provides an avenue to incorporate the community perspective into department training.

Based on the consent decree agreement, CPD is required to provide a minimum number of in-service training hours every year (reference consent decree paragraph

320). CPD again provided a forty-hour training program in 2025, and 95 Department Review of Use of Force percent of sworn members had completed the training by December 13.

As part of the overall training curriculum, CPD delivers extensive training to its members specifically on de-escalation, use of force, and related topics. This is part of the required forty hours of mandated training per year because of the importance of these topics. Finally, the department also provides use-of-force-related training to recruits, newly promoted supervisors of various ranks, and new and existing field training officers.

In January 2023, the Bauer Plummer Training Center opened its doors as part of the city's new Joint Public Safety Training Campus. This state-of-the-art facility is designed to provide comprehensive, joint, best-practice training for CPD, the Chicago Fire Department, and the Office of Emergency Management and Communication. The campus includes community spaces, classrooms, computer labs, indoor and outdoor scenario spaces, and an indoor shooting range, among other spaces. In August, the Rusu-McCartin Boys and Girls Club opened its doors on the campus. The proximity between the Boys and Girls Club and the training center will allow CPD to further build relationships with youth in a safe space nearby.

The indoor and outdoor scenario facilities on this new campus provide "real-world" areas for officers to practice concepts learned in the classroom. These areas include streets, residential spaces, commercial spaces, and other settings police officers typically encounter during calls for service. Areas are located both inside and outside, and numerous spaces allow CPD to develop different types of training scenarios. This type of realistic scenario-based training is something both community members and police officers have advocated for.

Your opinion matters!





Use of Force Documentation and Review

Use of Force Incident Documentation

CPD undertakes significant efforts to ensure all uses of force are thoroughly and completely documented, both through video and a detailed form called the Tactical Response Report. These videos and documents serve as a comprehensive record of use-of-force incidents.

Body-worn and In-Car Camera Video

The Chicago Police Department has two primary methods of recording video of use-of-force incidents: Axon body-worn camera (BWC) and Coban in-car video system.

- *Axon Body-Worn Camera (BWC)*—department members wear a body-worn camera on their vest or outer garment, and they manually press a button on their BWC to begin recording. When activated to recording mode, the BWC begins recording audio and video. For each recording, the BWC also saves two minutes of pre-recorded video from pre-event buffering mode. BWCs are capable of recording audio and high-definition video in regular and low-light conditions. Department members must activate their cameras to record mode for all law enforcement activities, including calls for service, vehicle and pedestrian stops, and use of force occurrences. Video is automatically uploaded to a cloud-based storage system when the camera is docked at the end of the tour of duty or the conclusion of an incident. Supervisors can also access the video directly from the BWC by connecting it to a department computer.
- *In-Car Video System*—the in-car video system records high-definition video through a forward-facing camera as well as a camera directed at the rear passenger compartment of the police vehicle. The system also captures audio from a microphone worn by the officer. When the system is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. Department members can manually activate the system, or the system is automatically activated when a department member turns on the police vehicle's emergency lights. In-car video is automatically uploaded to a storage system when the police vehicle is within the wireless range of a police facility.

The department started to revise its body-worn camera policy in 2022 in response to Illinois law and operational needs related to providing BWCs to all units engaged in public law enforcement activities. After undergoing significant revisions, this policy was published in December 2024. The full policy can be found at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6415>.

Tactical Response Report

The Chicago Police Department utilizes the Tactical Response Report (TRR) to document use of force occurrences and the supervisory review of those incidents. A department member must complete a TRR any time the member utilizes reportable force in the performance of his or her duties. Reportable force includes force that results in the person being injured or complaining of injury or force utilized to compel compliance from an active resister or an assailant. Department members are also required to complete a TRR to document when a person either physically attacks or threatens to physically attack a member,



even if that member did not respond with physical force. The member must complete the TRR prior to the end of their tour of duty.

TRRs are individual-based, not incident-based. Therefore, each member who utilizes reportable force must individually complete a TRR for each person against whom force is used. For example, if two members each use force on two different persons, then four TRRs are required.

The Department refers to each member who utilizes reportable force as the “involved member.” The involved member must complete a TRR and provide information about the use of force, including incident-level information, injuries or complaints of injuries, the person’s actions, and the involved member’s response (i.e., force mitigation efforts and the specific types and amount of force used). The involved member must complete a TRR and submit it to a supervisor before the end of his or her tour of duty.

Although TRR "occurrences" and "incidents" may sometimes be used interchangeably, there is an important distinction between the two, especially when reviewing the data in this report. Each TRR has its unique identifier called a TRR number, and it represents the interaction between a single department member and another person (or in some cases, a dog or other animal). Each TRR number represents a TRR occurrence. A TRR incident is comprised of all the TRR occurrences (TRRs) that were part of the same incident. An incident may involve one TRR by a single member, multiple TRRs by a single member, or multiple TRRs by multiple members. Each TRR incident has its unique identifier called a Records Division (RD) number that ties all related TRR numbers together. Therefore, multiple unique TRR numbers may be connected by the same RD number if they are part of the same incident. In 2025, CPD averaged approximately two individual TRRs per incident.

In addition to using TRRs to document uses of force, the department utilizes TRRs to document assaults and batteries to department members, even when the member does not use force as a response. This information CPD is required to collect and report on.

Copies of the department's TRR forms are provided on the next two pages.





TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department						TRR REPORT NO.					
INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	LOCATION CODE	BEAT/OCCUR.	VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO					
	BUSINESS NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA	EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)	ASSIGNMENT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> ON-VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DIRECTED <input type="checkbox"/> CALL FOR SERVICE							
	EVENT NO.	RD NO.	IUCR CODE	IR NO.	CB NO.						
	LIGHTING <input type="checkbox"/> DAYLIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DUSK <input type="checkbox"/> DAWN <input type="checkbox"/> DARKNESS <input type="checkbox"/> ARTIFICIAL	WEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> SNOW/ICE <input type="checkbox"/> FOG	PATROL TYPE? <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE CAR <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT	BICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> MOTORCYCLE/ PAPV	SQUADROL <input type="checkbox"/> SQUAD/ PLATOON	MEMBER WAS? <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH PARTNER	ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDOOR <input type="checkbox"/> OUTDOOR			
INVOLVED MEMBER	RANK	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	EMPLOYEE NO.	WATCH	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	AGE	HT.	WT.	
	DATE OF APPT.	UNIT & BEAT ASSIGN.	DUTY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	IN UNIFORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling	Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion	Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bones <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm	Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)			
SUBJECT INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	D.O.B.	HT.	WT.		
		ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder	<input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	Disability (Describe)			
		MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/EMS Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by CFD EMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify)	OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal					
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION		PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON. (SPECIFY)		THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE)		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN			
		UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND VERBAL DIRECTION	HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE	KNEE/LEG STRIKE	IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON	CHEMICAL WEAPON	SEMI-AUTO PISTOL	EXPLOSIVE DEVICE			
		VERBAL THREATS	MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT	ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON	PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON	TASER/STUN GUN	REVOLVER	OTHER (DESCRIBE)			
	STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT)	PUSH/SHOVE/PULL	USED FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	WEAPON/OBJECT PERCEIVED AS:	WEAPON USE: <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attempt to Attack Member <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Member's Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Possessed <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attacked Member <input type="checkbox"/> Member at Gunpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Displayed, Not Used <input type="checkbox"/> Member Shot/Shot At					
	PULLED AWAY	GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES						
	FLED	WRESTLE/GRAPPLE	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	SUBJECT ACTIVITY Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Gang-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO						
	IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	OTHER (DESCRIBE)	TYPE OF ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Ambush - No Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Person with a Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Other <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Transporting/Guarding Arrestee <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Investigatory Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Related Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Describe in Narrative <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing/Arresting Subject						
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> UNK	REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public <input type="checkbox"/> Overcome Resistance or Aggression <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Self-Inflicted Harm		Fleeing Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional		Other (Describe)		Ordered by Supervisor Name _____ Star No. _____			
		FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER PRESENCE <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE OF SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIZED UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS				CONTROL TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> ARMBAR <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
		RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE				RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> LRAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
	*AUTHORIZED BY (NAME) _____ RANK _____ STAR NO. _____ UNIT NO. _____				WAS ANY REPORTABLE FORCE USED AGAINST THE SUBJECT WHILE HANDCUFFED OR OTHERWISE IN PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES IF YES, DESCRIBE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS AND MEMBER'S RESPONSE IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION.				INVOLVED IN A PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
WEAPON USE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA	WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON.	WEAPON SERIAL NO.	WEAPON CERTIFICATION NO.	OC REPLENISHMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
		DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USE AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON					
		WAS DISCHARGE ONLY TO DESTROY/DETER AN ANIMAL? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WAS THIS AN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE DURING A NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					
	TASER USE ONLY TASER PROBE ID NO.(S) _____		PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.	PROBES DISCHARGED <input type="checkbox"/> No.: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	ADDITIONAL ENERGY CYCLES <input type="checkbox"/> TRIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	SELECTOR SWITCH <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		AUDIBLE WARNING ALERT USED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO No.:			
	FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDER		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS FIRED	WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		MAKE/MANUFACTURER	MODEL	DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES			

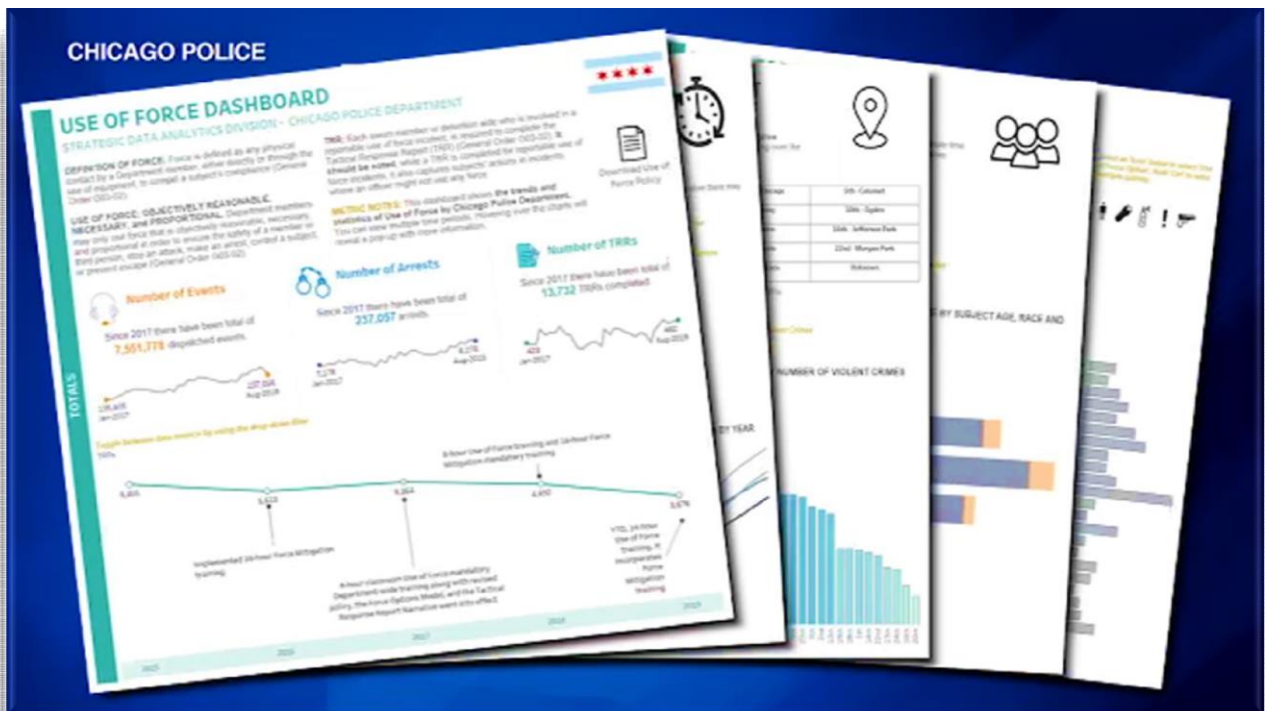


NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE			
NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE		NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): <input type="checkbox"/> OEMC <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC	
VIEWED BEFORE COMPLETING REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> NONE			
<p>NARRATIVE (DESCRIBE WITH SPECIFICITY, (1) THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT, (2) THE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING THE FORCE USED, AND (3) THE INVOLVED MEMBER'S RESPONSE, INCLUDING FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS AND SPECIFIC TYPES AND AMOUNT OF FORCE USED. THE INVOLVED MEMBER WILL NOT COMPLETE THE NARRATIVE SECTION FOR ANY FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS (WITH OR WITHOUT INJURY) OR IN ANY USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH.)</p>			
REPORTING MEMBER (Print Name)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR/EMPLOYEE NO.	SIGNATURE
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR			
TYPE OF SUBJECT INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Life-Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Laceration/Abrasion <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal		INJURY LOCATION Leg: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Torso Arm: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Back	
WITNESSES	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	M.I. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F RACE DATE OF BIRTH
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO. WITNESS INTERVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED
	WITNESS STATEMENT		<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL WITNESSES
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: COMMENTS (DOCUMENT ANY OTHER INCIDENT INFORMATION, OBSERVATIONS OR OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN, INCLUDING EFFORTS AND NEGATIVE RESULTS TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW WITNESSES, THAT ARE NOT ALREADY CAPTURED IN TRR FIELDS.)			
SUPERVISOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN? <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDED <input type="checkbox"/> DNA	
ATTACHMENTS: <input type="checkbox"/> CASE REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTORY <input type="checkbox"/> IOD REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> TASER DOWNLOAD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. <input type="checkbox"/> LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.			
<input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.			
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE DATE/TIME COMPLETED
DISTRIBUTION OF TRR: IF A PAPER TRR WAS COMPLETED DUE TO AN UNAVAILABILITY OF THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT APPLICATION: 1. THE ORIGINAL TRR WILL BE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISION - TO BE INCLUDED WITH THE CORRESPONDING CASE FILE. 2. A COPY OF THE PAPER TRR AND THE ATTACHMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO: A. THE INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, B. CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA), AND C. DEPUTY CHIEF, STRATEGIC INITIATIVES DIVISION, TO ENSURE DATA ENTRY AND ATTACHMENT SCANNING INTO THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT (A-TRR) APPLICATION.			



Use of Force Dashboard

The department uses information collected in TRRs to publish an online dashboard that provides public access to CPD use of force data. Data points include frequency of use of force, trends over time, location, demographics, and force options. Members of the public can access this dashboard by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/use-of-force-dashboard/>. The dashboard contains tabs that allow the user to navigate between data points. Additionally, there are filter functions that allow a user to search for more specific time frames and locations.





Department Review of Use of Force

In addition to documenting use of force occurrences, the department ensures that these incidents are thoroughly reviewed. District supervisory personnel and specially trained personnel from the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division have responsibilities for reviewing these incidents.

District-Level Review and Investigation

After the involved member submits the TRR for initial review, the reviewing supervisor (typically the involved member's sergeant) reviews the TRR for accuracy and documents additional incident information such as injury details, witness information, and information about the collection of evidence (e.g., photographs of injuries), if applicable. When the reviewing supervisor completes his or her portion of the TRR, the supervisor submits the TRR to the investigating supervisor (typically the on-duty district watch operations lieutenant) for an investigation.

The investigating supervisor is responsible for determining whether the involved member's use of force was within department policy. To do this, the investigating supervisor completes specific investigative steps. First, the investigating supervisor will attempt to interview the person whom the member used force against. The focus of this interview is to ascertain the facts surrounding the use of force from the interviewee's perspective. The investigating supervisor is also required to conduct a visual inspection of the person to look for and document any possible injuries or allegations of injury.

In addition to the interview and visual inspection, the investigating supervisor is required to view any department video of the use of force (e.g., body-worn camera video, in-car camera video, or other police video). Finally, the investigating supervisor must review any associated reports, which may include incident case reports, arrest reports, supplementary reports, inventory reports, Taser data download sheets (i.e., the Taser's automatic electronic capture of the date, time, and duration of each Taser discharge), or any other pertinent department reports applicable to the incident.

The investigating supervisor considers all this information, in its totality, to gain an understanding of the facts of the use of force incident. The investigating supervisor has forty-eight hours to complete the investigation. If the investigation requires more than forty-eight hours, the investigating supervisor must obtain written authorization for an extension from a commander or above.

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigating supervisor must determine whether the involved member acted within department policy. The investigating supervisor also determines if a notification is required to the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA). Examples of required notifications to COPA include a weapon (i.e., firearm, Taser, or OC) discharge by the involved member or any allegation or evidence that the use of force violated the law or department policy.

After the investigation, the investigating supervisor may also provide additional after-action support to the involved member or reviewing supervisor, such as individualized training. Investigating supervisors are trained to identify opportunities for improvement, address those issues, and document what was done. Department videos and reports offer an important opportunity to recognize what the involved member or supervisor did well during a use-of-force incident and what tactics may be altered in the future to potentially improve the outcome. These types of assessments and debriefings present important opportunities for professional growth and organizational improvement. However, after-action support does not replace an independent COPA investigation into allegations of excessive force. After the use-of-



force investigation is complete, a policy determination has been made, and any after-action support has been given when appropriate, the investigating supervisor must complete the TRR—Investigation Report. This report includes detailed information about the use of force investigation, including investigative steps taken, the investigating supervisor’s conclusions about the involved member’s use of force, notifications to COPA where applicable, and any after-action support provided. A copy of this report is below:

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department						FRD TRACKING NO.
INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	EVENT NO.	RD NO.	
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME	MEMBER FIRST NAME	EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO.	CHARGE
	SUBJECT LAST NAME		SUBJECT FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER REVIEW						
MIRANDA WARNINGS GIVEN <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____						
VISUAL INSPECTION CONDUCTED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____ INJURIES OBSERVED <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE IN COMMENTS						
SUBJECT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEW NOT CONDUCTED (Specify Reason) (Attempt to interview the subject of any reportable use of force, solely about the use of force incident, and record the subject's statement regarding the use of force.)						
LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: COMMENTS (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-I fields.)						<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS
UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____						
WAS AN INVESTIGATION EXTENSION REQUESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DENIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, APPROVED BY: _____ STAR NO.: _____						
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE REQUIRES A NOTIFICATION TO THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.			BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT I HAVE REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE RESPONSE APPEARS TO BE: <input type="checkbox"/> IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. <input type="checkbox"/> A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.			
INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____			REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____			
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)		RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED

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There is also a supplemental section that is completed in cases of a Level 3 TRR occurrence. This supplemental section documents details about Level 3 TRR occurrences.

A copy of the supplemental section is below:

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-<u>INVESTIGATION</u>/Chicago Police Department						FRD TRACKING NO.	
INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		EVENT NO.	RD NO.
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME		MEMBER FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO. CHARGE
	SUBJECT LAST NAME			SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F RACE D.O.B.
LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT SUPPLEMENTAL							
TYPE OF LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE: <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, FIREARMS DISCHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, CHOKEHOLD <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> DEADLY FORCE, IMPACT WEAPON STRIKE TO THE HEAD OR NECK <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL ADMISSION <input type="checkbox"/> FORCE CAUSED DEATH TO A PERSON							
LIST ALL THE TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORTS (TRR) FOR THE INCIDENT (INCLUDING TRRS OF MEMBERS WHO DID NOT ENGAGE IN A LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE BUT COMPLETED A TRR FOR A REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE FOR THE INCIDENT):							
BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE LEVEL 3 USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REFERENCED ABOVE:							
WAS MEMBER ENGAGED IN LEVEL 3 FORCE ON-DUTY?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
INVOLVED A MENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
MEDICAL AID PROVIDED?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
CHOKEHOLD USED?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
CAROTID ARTERY RESTRAINT USED?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
WAS THERE AN INTENTIONAL BATON STRIKE TO HEAD OR NECK?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
WARNING SHOT FIRED?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT A PERSON WHO WAS A THREAT ONLY TO SELF?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED SOLEY IN DEFENSE OR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED INTO A CROWD?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A BUILDING?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED AT OR INTO A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
FIREARM DISCHARGED FROM A MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE?		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		COMMENTS:			
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:							
REQUIRED NOTIFICATION TO:		NAME:		EMPLOYEE / STAR NO.		DATE/TIME COMPLETED	
<input type="checkbox"/> COPA <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC <input type="checkbox"/> NONE							
LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (PH#)			RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED	

CPD-11.377- I (Rev. 4/21)



Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force

The Chicago Police Department established the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (formerly called the Force Review Division) in 2017 with the mission to review and analyze information and tactics utilized in use-of-force incidents to enhance department members' abilities and improve department operations. This work aims to make officers' physical interactions with the public safer for all involved.

The department's Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is unique compared to other police departments because COPA maintains full investigative authority over allegations of excessive force. Nevertheless, the department recognized that internal after-action reviews of use-of-force incidents provide an important opportunity to identify what the involved member and their supervisor did well during these incidents and what improved tactics may lead to better outcomes in the future. Moreover, after-action reviews allow for the collection of important data that can be used to analyze and improve department-wide operations.

In 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division was responsible for conducting an after-action review of the following use of force occurrences:

1. All Level 2 reportable use of force occurrences;
2. All Level 1 use of force occurrences involving a foot pursuit; and
3. A representative sample of remaining Level 1 reportable use of force occurrences.

Note: The Force Review Board is responsible for reviewing Level 3 use of force occurrences (see Level 3 Deadly Force Incidents section).

Upon completion and approval of the TRR—Investigation, TRRs meeting the criteria for their review are *automatically* forwarded (via an electronic application) to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews an entire incident flagged for review, not just the TRRs individually flagged for review. For example, if a use of force incident resulted in both a Level 2 TRR and a Level 1 TRR that was not automatically flagged for review, a reviewer would review *both* TRRs because they were part of the same incident. Reviewers are sworn police officers specially trained to review use-of-force incidents in their totality, from the beginning of the event through documentation and investigation of that incident. The scope of the review includes not only the involved member's actions and documentation but also those of the reviewing and investigating supervisors. Tactical Review and Evaluation Division supervisors are responsible for assigning, ensuring the quality of, and approving reviews.

As part of the onboard training for new reviewers in the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, certified trainers from the Training and Support Group conduct in-depth training on law, policies, and Illinois training standards. Training topics include the following:

- Law Review (Fourth Amendment, investigatory stops, warrantless searches, arrests, and use of force / deadly force);
- Use of force review process;
- VirTra simulator training (scenario training focused on the use of force decision-making);
- De-escalation / Force Mitigation



- Crisis intervention;
- Firearms handling;
- Taser use;
- Control tactics;
- Handcuffing;
- Tactical room entry;
- Use of force reporting and narrative writing;
- Crowd control; and
- Vehicle stops and occupant control.

Lastly, reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division complete at least forty hours of specialized in-service training *annually*. This is *in addition to* the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2025. This amounts to approximately eighty hours (two weeks) of training per year. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside for division supervisors to conduct refresher training on policies, trends, or review procedures. This helps ensure consistency and adherence to best practices during the review process.

While reviewing use-of-force incidents, reviewers compare the facts of each incident with the protocols that have been established by department policy and training standards to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as exemplary conduct that serves as a model for the department. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary with the following objectives:

- Ensuring members, including supervisors, comply with department policy.
- Ensuring the district-level review and investigation comply with department policy.
- Ensuring any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified.
- Evaluating whether each reviewed incident was tactically sound.
- If applicable, recommending additional training or policy review for the involved members, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor.
- If applicable, identifying patterns, trends, or emerging concerns related to reviewed use of force occurrences and recommending specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the occurrences of use of force occurrences and the inherent risks involved in the use of force occurrences.

Upon completion of each review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division recommends unit supervisors or Training and Support Group staff conduct after-action training, where appropriate. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division tracks the completion of any recommendations they issue to ensure accountability.

Exception: *The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division will not review the use of force occurrences to decide about the specific conduct related to a complaint or allegation of misconduct subject to investigation by COPA. COPA maintains full authority over these investigations. If during a review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division discovers evidence of excessive force that was not previously referred to COPA, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is responsible for making the required notification and documenting that notification.*



Depending on their unit of assignment, many supervisors may review only a limited number of use-of-force incidents in a year. At this level of review, it becomes difficult to identify patterns and trends within a district/unit or the department. However, because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews all Level 2 uses of force and a sample of all Level 1 uses of force across the city, the department is better equipped to identify those patterns and trends and take appropriate action. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division then makes recommendations to address these issues within the department's various training programs. Examples of patterns and trends, and the resulting action to address them, are provided in the "2025 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents

In addition to use-of-force reviews, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is also tasked with reviewing documentation and information collected from all investigatory stop or arrest occurrences in which a department member pointed a firearm at a person. Similar to use of force occurrences, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilizes any available department reports and video to compare the facts of the firearm-pointing incident with department policy and training standards. The objective is to identify any tactical, equipment, or training concerns, as well as to identify whether the pointing of the firearm at a person may have violated department policy. A single firearm-pointing incident may involve multiple individual department members pointing their firearms. These are reviewed individually as part of the incident.

Upon completion of each review of a firearm-pointing incident, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division notifies the pointing member's immediate supervisor and unit commanding officer of any findings and follow-up recommendations from the review. The member's supervisors are then responsible for ensuring the implementation of any recommendations arising from these findings. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division includes a summary and analysis of these reviews in its semi-annual and year-end reports.

Incident Debriefings

As reported in last year's annual report, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized the Tactical Response Report–Review application to conduct reviews and collect review data from use of force occurrences and foot pursuits occurring in 2022 that were reported in conjunction with a use of force incident. When reviewing firearm-pointing incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized a different application called the Firearm Pointing Incident Review application. Beginning in 2023, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division undertook additional review responsibilities including the review of foot pursuits. Seeking to streamline the review process by capturing data from multiple facets of an incident in one place, the Department created the Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) application. The IDR application is designed to replace the Tactical Response Report–Review and the Firearm Pointing Incident Review applications. It is also designed to manage the review of foot pursuits. The Department worked with its external technology consultants to complete the first version of the IDR application in late 2022, and testing of the system continued into early 2023. In March 2023, the Department launched the IDR application. The benefit of the IDR application is that it facilitates a holistic review of an incident by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and serves as a single source for the aggregation of incident review data. This streamlines the Department's data collection and analysis processes for the use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. In the first year of implementation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division has seen the Incident Debriefing Report application as beneficial to the review process.



It has improved efficiency with the review process and has become a valuable tool in the daily operations of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division.

As a result of moving to the IDR application, review data is combined by incident. For example, if a member activates his or her body-worn camera late during an incident involving a TRR and firearm pointing, that debriefing is provided once on that officer's debriefing report. The data presented here is a summary of TRED's combined reviews of TRRs, foot pursuits, and firearm-pointing incidents (FPI) from 2025.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)

In 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) reviewed 6,997 TRRs, 8 percent more than the previous year. This means the TRED reviewed approximately 57 percent of all TRR occurrences (on top of the district-level supervisor reviews). Of these TRRs reviewed, 821 involved a foot pursuit and 279 involved a firearm pointing.

Tactical Response Reports		2025
Total TRRs		6,997
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED		3,998
Total Foot Pursuits Reported on TRR		821

Source: SID, Firearm Pointings are not tracked on TRRs. This data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

Foot Pursuits

In 2025, there were 5,926 foot-pursuit occurrences. Of these, 821 were associated with a TRR and 1,156 were associated with a Firearm Pointing Incident.

Foot Pursuit Incidents		2025
Total Foot Pursuits Reports		5,926
Total Foot Pursuits Reviewed by TRED		5,593

Source: SID, Total Foot Pursuits with Firearm Pointing's are not captured in the TRR data. This data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

Firearm Pointing Incidents

In 2025, there were a total of 4,217 firearm pointing incidents involving an officer pointing their firearm at a person, representing 5,247 individual firearm pointings. Of these incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) reviewed 4,212 (100%). Across all firearm pointing incidents, weapons were recovered in 1,458 incidents (35%).

Firearm Pointing Incidents		2025
Total Firearm Pointing Incidents		4,217
Total Firearm Pointings		5,247
Total FPIRs Reviewed by TRED		4,212
Total FPIRs Reviewed by Districts (Captains)		785
Total TRRs reported on FPIR		509
FPIRs With Weapon Recovery		1,458
Total Foot Pursuits Reported on FPIR		1,156

Source: SID, Foot Pursuits are not reported on TRRs. This data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

Additionally, 509 Firearm Pointing Incident Reports (FPIRs) resulted in a

Tactical Response Report, indicating a reportable use of force or an assault or battery against a police officer, and 1,156 FPIRs were associated with a foot pursuit.



2025 TRED Incident Debriefing Summary

Through the course of 2025, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) completed 24,318 Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) reviews of Tactical Response Reports (TRRs), foot pursuits, and firearm pointing incidents. As a result, TRED issued a total of 6,987 training advisements and 8,769 formal training recommendations. This means that 29 percent of reviews resulted in at least one training advisement, and 36 percent of reviews resulted in at least one formal training recommendation.

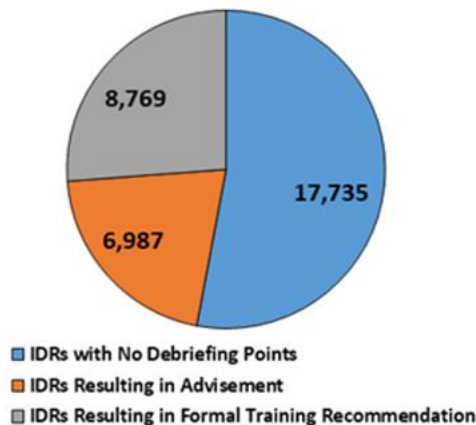
Additionally, 812 IDRs were associated with a complaint log number when district or unit action occurred. Of the 24,318 IDRs reviewed, 17,735 (73 percent) resulted in no debriefing points. Note that a single IDR may result in both a training advisement and a formal training recommendation; therefore, the combined total of IDRs resulting in no debriefing points, advisements, and formal training recommendations exceeds the total number of IDRs reviewed.

Note, a single IDR may result in both a formal training recommendation and an advisement; therefore, the total number of IDRs resulting in no debriefing points, advisements, and formal training recommendations is higher than the total number of IDRs.

TRED Incident Debriefing Summary	2025
Total IDRs Completed by TRED	24,318
Total TRRs Reviewed by TRED	4,170
Total FPIRs Reviewed by TRED	4,234
Total FPIRs Reviewed by Districts	809
Total FPs Reviewed by TRED	5,647
IDRs with No Debriefing Points	17,735
IDRs Resulting in Advisement	6,987
IDRs with Complaint Log when the District/Unit Action Occurred	812
IDRs Resulting in Formal Training Recommendation	8,769
IDR Reviews by TRED Resulting in Referral to COPA	6

Source: SID, data is accurate as of June 3rd, 2026. The COPA referral data is accurate as of June 17, 2026 and is sourced from TRED.

2025 IDR Summary





As discussed in the "2025 Patterns and Trends" section of this report, late body-worn camera activation continues to be TRED's most common debriefing point (11 percent of debriefings), followed by de-escalation force mitigation-communication (7 percent). For reviewing supervisors, the most common debriefing point relates to the supervisor's Notification Deficiency-E.T, where the supervisor does not request the assignment of an evidence technician to take photographs of people who have been involved in a use of force incident (75 percent). This is followed by supervisors incorrectly routing the foot/bicycle pursuit report to TRED or the watch operations lieutenant (71 percent). This trend is described in more detail in the "2025 Patterns and Trends" section of this report. TRED continues to collaborate with the Training and Support Group to ensure department members are trained and aware of their roles and responsibilities related to foot pursuits.

For a comprehensive overview of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's findings in 2025, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.

Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents—Review and Investigation

Investigative Response Team

The Investigative Response Team (IRT) was created in 2017 and is comprised of more than twenty experienced detectives, many of whom previously worked as lead homicide investigators. The IRT is on call twenty-four hours a day and is responsible for investigating all officer-involved shootings (OIS) occurring within the city limits. This includes both Chicago Police Department members and any outside law enforcement agency involved in a weapons discharge incident. The IRT also investigates all officer-involved death investigations or when a police officer sustains a non-fatal or fatal gunshot wound in the line of duty. The IRT detectives jointly have more than five hundred years of law enforcement experience, making them some of the most talented and experienced investigators the Chicago Police Department has to offer.

Over the last years, the IRT implemented practices that prioritized transparency throughout investigations and placed a focus on accountability. In collaboration with the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), existing information-sharing mechanisms were improved to ensure evidence is accurately provided to COPA investigators, furthering the goals of increased transparency and accountability. IRT personnel ensure that all physical and digital evidence is properly preserved, recovered, and shared with COPA so they may conduct a fair and impartial examination of the facts surrounding an OIS.

Additionally, IRT command staff met with the consent decree monitors, outside law enforcement agency command staff, and agents of the Illinois Attorney General's Office to discuss measures to ensure CPD follows best practices in furtherance of transparency related to officer-involved shootings. The IRT will continue to foster meaningful conversations with community stakeholders to determine additional channels the Chicago Police Department may utilize to share information regarding critical incidents while maintaining impartial and objective investigations. The IRT is currently working in conjunction with the department's Office of Communications to establish a process that allows for audio and video from an officer-involved shooting to be released promptly, allowing the public additional insight into the incident.



In previous years, the IRT and the Bureau of Detectives acquired a new command van for OIS and other critical incidents. The van is state-of-the-art and allows the IRT, CPD command staff, and COPA investigators to review digital evidence (e.g., body-worn camera footage) at the scene of an incident. The command van allows investigators to determine the existence of potential witnesses, identify the location of physical evidence, and ensure the proper preservation of that evidence.

Looking ahead, IRT remains committed to engaging with community stakeholders to ensure OIS investigations conducted by the Chicago Police Department are impartial and transparent.

Department After-Action Reviews of Level 3 Incidents

In the case of a deadly force incident or force resulting in life-threatening injuries, such as an officer-involved shooting, the exempt-level incident commander (rank of commander or above for deadly force) will complete the TRR—Investigation (report). Following all Level 3 use of force occurrences (including those that result in a hospital admission), the assigned incident commander must complete a “Level 3 Reportable Use of Force Incident Supplemental” (previously shown) as part of the TRR—Investigation report. Although COPA retains investigative authority for Level 3 incidents that involve the use of deadly force, the incident commander completes a supplemental report based on a review of preliminary information available following an incident. The incident commander records:

1. Type of Level 3 reportable force, including whether the incident involved a firearms discharge, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head or neck, hospital admission, force that caused death to a person, or other deadly force.
2. Important incident details, where applicable, including duty status, mental health component, medical aid provision, use of chokehold or carotid artery restraint, baton strike(s) to the head, warning shots, firearm discharge(s) at a person who was a threat only to self, firearm discharge(s) solely in defense of property, firearm discharge(s) into a crowd, firearm discharge(s) at or into a building, firearm discharge(s), at or into a moving motor vehicle, and firearm discharge(s) from a moving motor vehicle.

While the incident commander documents the information known to them at the time, the incidents are subject to a full COPA administrative review (see Civilian Office of Police Accountability" section of this report). COPA is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action relating to the incident.

Although deadly force incidents are subject to a COPA administrative review and disciplinary recommendations, the department utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members. A meeting of the Force Review Board must include the superintendent, or in the superintendent's absence, the first deputy superintendent, who will assume the role of chairperson. It must also include the Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee); Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee); Chief, Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform (or an authorized designee); and one other Force Review Board member. The Commanding Officer, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

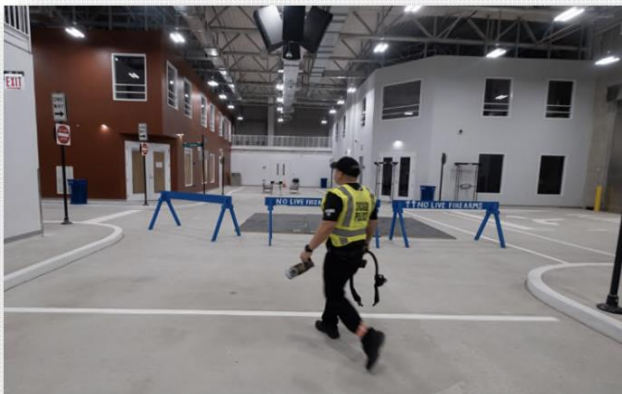


The review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. Where applicable, the Force Review Board issues specific recommendations based on this review. Recommendations may include additional training provided through either the involved member's chain of command or the Training Division and Support Group.

Supportive Training

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and the Force Review Board, along with the Bureau of Internal Affairs, may issue recommendations for individual follow-up training provided by the Training and Support Group. These types of recommendations typically involve more specialized training that certified instructors from the Training and Support Group are better equipped to carry out within CPD's training facilities. Examples of these types of training may include but are not limited to Taser training, firearm training, VirTra (virtual training), hands-on control tactics, and vehicle stops and occupant control.

In 2025, the Training Division conducted supportive training for 231 officers, utilizing 480 total hours of training time. Compared to the previous year (2024), this is a 221 percent increase in supportive training provided in 2025. Pictured below are CPD's new indoor and outdoor training villages used for scenario training.





Accountability for Use of force occurrences

Civilian Office of Police Accountability

In 2016, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance to establish the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), which replaced the Independent Police Review Authority as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department (reference Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 2-78). COPA is an independent agency within the City of Chicago and is not part of CPD. COPA is staffed by civilian investigators and is headed by a civilian chief administrator. COPA has jurisdiction over several types of complaint investigations involving CPD, including the investigation into complaints of excessive force.

Excessive Force Investigations

COPA may receive excessive force complaints from members of the public, prosecutors or defense counsel, and CPD. Members of the public can contact COPA to file a complaint in many ways:

- Phone: (312) 743-COPA (24-hour complaint line)
- TTY: (312) 745-3593
- Online: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/complaints/intake-form/>
- Mail: Civilian Office of Police Accountability
c/o COPA Intake Section
1615 W. Chicago Ave., 4th Floor
Chicago, IL 60622

Department policy also requires CPD supervisors to notify COPA in the following circumstances related to a use of force:

- Use of deadly force;
- Any discharge of a firearm;
- Any discharge of a Taser;
- Any discharge of an Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) device;
- Use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force;
- Death or potentially life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a department member; and
- Use of force that may violate the law or department policy.

COPA will investigate all incidents within its jurisdiction, including complaints of excessive force. According to the Municipal Code of Chicago 2-78-120(1), the scope of COPA investigations will encompass a comprehensive assessment of the department member's conduct and potential violations of any applicable department rules, including rules related to the duty to provide truthful information regarding the officer's conduct and the conduct of others, and the duty to report the misconduct of others. COPA



investigators conduct the investigations while supervisory and legal staff are tasked with ensuring the investigations are thorough and in compliance with the law.

According to COPA's Rules and Regulations (effective April 13, 2018),³the legal standard that COPA applies to excessive force investigations is grounded in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 [1989]). Under this legal standard, the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. The assessment of reasonableness is based on the totality of the circumstances related to the incident. By law, these determinations must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.⁴

COPA's Rules and Regulations require the following considerations when analyzing the evidence for each incident:

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;
- Whether the subject was posing an immediate threat to officers or a danger to the community;
- The potential for injury to citizens, officers, or subjects;
- The risk or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
- The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time);
- Whether the conduct of the officer could have increased the risk that the subject would engage in violent or aggressive behavior;
- The time available to an officer to make a decision;
- The availability of other resources
- The training and experience of the officer;
- The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
- The characteristics of the officer or group of involved officer's relative to those of the subject, including but not limited to age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion, and number; and
- The environmental factors and other exigent circumstances.

COPA utilizes a standard of proof for its investigations called preponderance of the evidence. Under this standard, the burden of proof is met when there is a greater than fifty percent chance of misconduct occurring. Following an investigation, COPA categorizes its findings as follows:

- Sustained—The allegation is supported by substantial evidence.
- Not sustained—There is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegations.
- Unfounded—The allegation is false or not factual.
- Exonerated—The incident occurred, but the actions of the accused were lawful and proper.

³ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-COPA-Rules-and-Regulations-April-2018.pdf>

⁴ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).



According to COPA's 2025 Annual Report,⁵ COPA recorded 833 total excessive force allegations against department members. These allegations represent 13.5 percent of the total allegations. It must be noted that there may be multiple allegations for a single incident or even multiple allegations for a single officer for an incident.

Allegations are defined as claims or assertions that indicate a department member has engaged in wrongdoing. However, each allegation must undergo an investigation to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support any violation(s). Furthermore, multiple allegations for a single incident may have different findings following an investigation (e.g., one may be sustained, and one may be not sustained). Due to the time required to complete investigations, the allegations received in a given calendar year may not align with the investigations concluded within the same calendar year. Therefore, outcome data cannot be construed as the results of investigations into allegations received in 2025. Rather, included in this report are the results of investigations concluded in 2025.

Of the allegations reported in 2024, 501 were allegations related to excessive force. This means that there was a 30 percent increase in TRRs in 2024, as well as a 24 percent increase in **allegations related to excessive force from the previous year**. In 2024, excessive force complaints accounted for 16 percent of all allegations, up one percentage point from the previous year. Excessive force complaints were down 43 percent when compared to 2020, a year in which Chicago experienced significant civil unrest (compared to 876 excessive force complaints in 2020). At the end of 2025, COPA had 568 pending cases encompassing a total of 3,275 allegations. 501 (16 percent) of which concerned allegations of excessive force. The following table shows outcomes for COPA's excessive force investigations *concluded* in 2025:

Excessive Force Investigation Outcomes	2025 Totals
Sustained	86
Not Sustained	79
Unfounded	8
Exonerated	40

Source: Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2025. This data is accurate as of February 20, 2026.

Deadly Force Administrative Reviews

COPA is also responsible for conducting all deadly-force and officer-involved shooting administrative reviews. Upon notification of a firearm discharge or officer-involved death incident, COPA personnel immediately respond to the incident scene to initiate and conduct the review. It is COPA's responsibility to assess each incident based on the totality of the circumstances to determine whether the involved members adhered to department policy and complied with all applicable municipal, state, and federal laws.

As outlined in COPA's Rules and Regulations, COPA refers all officer-involved firearm discharges that result in an individual being struck to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. COPA may conduct additional

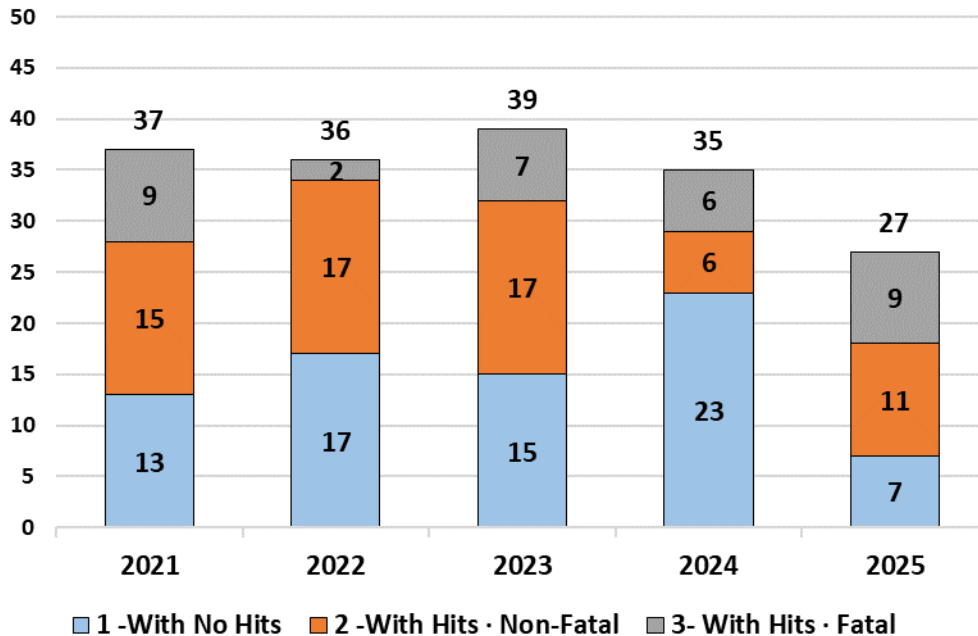
⁵ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/Annual-2025-Report-1.pdf>



investigative steps at the request of the State’s Attorney’s Office. COPA may also refer officer-involved shooting incidents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U.S. Attorney’s Office when there is a good-faith basis to believe the shooting violated any individual’s civil rights. In situations involving an active criminal investigation, COPA will conduct an administrative review concurrently, though the release of findings may be temporarily delayed in such cases.

According to COPA’s 2025 Annual Report, COPA received 27 notifications of an officer-involved shooting: 7 were no hits, 11 involved non-fatal injuries, and 9 involved fatalities. This equates to a 23 percent decrease in overall shooting incident notifications in comparison to 2024. COPA's 2025 report shows that there was a 70 percent decrease in the number of officer-involved-shootings "with no hits,". There was an 83 percent increase in 2025 in the number of "non-fatal" shootings. There was a 50 percent increase in the number of "fatal" shootings, compared to 2024.

2021 - 2025 Officer Involved Shooting Notifications



Source: Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2025. This data is accurate as of February 20, 2026. The 2019-2022 data are from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2023 and were extracted from the Chicago Police Annual Use of Force Report published in June 2024. They have been included here to show a trend in the Officer Involved Shooting Incident Cases. The 2019-2022 COPA data was not available in their 2024 report. Source 2: The 2023-2024 data are from the Civilian Office of Police Accountability Annual Report 2024 and are accurate as of April 7, 2025. <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual>

In 2025, COPA also concluded 15 officer-involved shooting (OIS) investigations: 3 had a sustained allegation, 3 were within policy, 2 were exonerated and 6 were not sustained. The table below shows COPA findings on concluded OIS investigations over the past five years.



COPA FINDINGS – OIS INVESTIGATION

OIS Concluded Investigations	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sustained	4	10	33	21	3
Not Sustained	4	3	2	18	6
Unfounded	0	1	0	0	1
Exonerated	0	2	8	4	2
Administratively Closed	0	6	--	--	--
Close Hold	1	2	--	--	--
Within Policy	13	16	27	21	3
Total	22	40	70	64	15

Source: Source: 2023-2024 are from the Civilian Office of Accountability Annual Report 2025 and are accurate as of February 20, 2026. <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual.pdf>. Source: 2019-2022 are from the Civilian Office of Accountability. https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2023-Annual-Report_.pdf

Note: The total OIS investigations have been trending downward since 2019, even though the numbers of TRRS have increased. This can be explained due to additional training or training recommendations resulting from TRED reviews.

COPA Reports and Advisories

Based on information obtained through COPA investigations (including patterns and trends) or feedback on department training, COPA may issue reports and advisories to CPD, the Chairperson of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, and the Police Board to recommend revisions to CPD's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs, and training. The goal of these reports and advisories is to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of CPD.

In 2022, COPA issued two advisories, one regarding feedback on constitutional policing training, and one regarding feedback on CPD's 2023 Training Plan. In 2023, COPA again recommended consideration for common complaint categories when prioritizing training topics for improvement. The general themes of these advisories and recommendations included the following: focus on de-escalation; continue scenario-based instruction on the use of force; enhance understanding of Fourth Amendment laws (i.e., search and seizure laws) and the scope of law enforcement authority under these laws; improve documentation skills; and focus on officer wellness, including mental and emotional fitness (not just physical). COPA investigators pointed out a common theme in law enforcement: complaints more often arise out of how the complainant feels they were treated than they arise out of actions that violate a person's rights or department policy. How CPD has responded and continues to respond to these advisories were discussed in the "2025 Use of Force Analysis, Response, and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

To access previous COPA reports and advisories, visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/policy-research-and-analysis-division-prad/policy-reports/>. For more information about COPA or to access COPA's case portal, please visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/>.

Chicago Police Board

The Chicago Police Board is an independent civilian body that decides disciplinary cases involving Chicago police officers. The nine members of the board are Chicago residents appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The following city officials (or their designees) are required to attend meetings of the Police Board:



- Superintendent of Police
- Chief administrator of COPA
- Chief of CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs
- Deputy inspector general for public safety

The Police Board's primary powers and responsibilities are outlined in the Municipal Code of Chicago (Chapter 2-84-020 – 035) and include the following:

- Deciding disciplinary cases when the superintendent of police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from CPD;
- Ruling on disagreements between the chief administrator of COPA and the superintendent of police regarding the discipline of an officer;
- Holding monthly public meetings that provide an opportunity for all members of the public to present questions and comments to the board, the superintendent of police, and the chief administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability;
- Deciding appeals by applicants who have been disqualified from becoming a Chicago police officer due to the results of a background examination;
- Adopting the Rules and Regulations for the governance of the Chicago Police Department.

The Police Board operates similarly to a court in that its role is to decide whether charges brought against an officer meet the burden of proof. For the Police Board, that burden of proof is the preponderance of the evidence standard (greater than a fifty percent chance the claim is true). Both sides present evidence, and the Police Board must decide whether the burden of proof has been met. After reviewing the evidence, the Police Board publicly votes on the case during one of its monthly meetings.

The Police Board's regular monthly meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month and, unless otherwise noted, they begin at 7:30 pm. Members of the public are invited to attend and are welcome to address questions or comments to the Board. However, prior sign-up is required of those wishing to address the board by contacting the Board's office at 312-742-4194 or PoliceBoard@cityofchicago.org up to fifteen minutes before the meeting begins. Meetings are also carried live by CAN-TV (on Chicago cable channel 27 and streamed at <https://cantv.org/>).

The Police Board reported in their 2025 Annual Report⁷ that, at the close of 202, the independent monitor found the board had reached full compliance with ten paragraphs and preliminary compliance with the remaining three paragraphs.

According to the Police Board's 2025 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving seven officers that the superintendent recommended being discharged from CPD equal to the number of cases resolved in 2024. Of those seven cases, one resulted in a finding of "guilty," one member resigned, one was suspended, three were found "not guilty," and one resigned before a hearing. Members of the public should be aware that the Police Board publishes links to videos and transcripts of Police Board meetings on its website.

2025 Use of Force Data Review





2025 Calls for Service

Calls for Service by Day of Week

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) provides the City of Chicago with reliable and timely 911 services for police, fire, and emergency medical responses, while also coordinating major emergency incidents. OEMC's mission is to manage incidents, coordinate events, operate communications systems, and provide technological and operational support to City departments to strengthen public safety operations and protect lives and property throughout Chicago.

In Chicago, all calls-for-service data are maintained by OEMC. OEMC also oversees dispatch operations, including the receipt of 911 calls for service and the dispatching of police personnel to respond to those calls.⁶

District	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	2025 Total
01	13,870	14,725	14,897	15,016	15,299	15,741	14,568	104,116
02	14,810	15,573	15,712	15,596	15,220	15,517	15,072	107,500
03	13,188	13,144	13,317	13,500	13,295	13,340	13,432	93,216
04	15,079	15,470	14,679	14,944	14,571	15,130	15,294	105,167
05	13,200	14,058	13,682	13,934	14,289	14,081	13,383	96,627
06	18,129	17,407	17,675	17,527	18,169	18,451	18,122	125,480
07	14,330	14,255	14,854	14,718	14,786	14,964	14,713	102,620
08	21,328	20,297	19,910	19,585	19,931	21,059	21,644	143,754
09	14,533	13,564	13,064	13,491	13,152	14,112	14,421	96,337
10	15,200	14,422	14,576	15,104	15,017	15,308	15,797	105,424
11	18,609	18,257	18,662	18,992	19,264	18,857	18,830	131,471
12	17,669	17,024	18,085	18,699	18,647	19,587	19,152	128,863
14	11,237	10,602	10,837	11,106	11,186	12,438	12,132	79,538
15	11,515	11,651	11,296	11,558	11,587	12,031	12,057	81,695
16	14,269	15,375	15,524	16,064	15,966	16,565	15,117	108,880
17	10,668	11,187	10,769	11,425	11,034	11,560	10,697	77,340
18	15,612	13,590	13,212	13,761	13,906	15,372	16,448	101,901
19	13,866	13,277	13,082	13,487	13,435	14,705	14,701	96,553
20	9,486	9,993	9,817	9,826	9,564	9,433	8,825	66,944
22	10,347	10,755	11,007	11,213	11,344	11,902	10,963	77,531
24	13,360	13,741	13,470	13,584	13,626	13,654	13,438	94,873
25	17,637	16,372	15,966	16,885	16,232	17,187	17,939	118,218
Other ¹	42,920	48,473	48,162	48,377	47,031	46,141	41,574	322,678
Total	360,862	363,212	362,255	368,392	366,551	377,135	368,319	2,566,726

⁶ Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an office that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, Evidence Technicians, Marine Unit, Railway, University Police Departments, CPD Alternate Response Section, (ARS), and point-to-point broadcasts.



Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison

In 2025, there was an overall 4 percent decrease in total activity, dropping from 2,664,178 in 2024 to 2,566,726. District 16 again saw the largest percentage increase of 10 percent, followed by District 11, which had a 5 percent increase in calls for service. The "Other" category also increased by 9 percent from 2024. District 08 remained the most active, with 143,754 total calls for service in 2025.

District	2024 Total	2025 Total	2025 percent Change	2025 percent of Total
01	113,067	104,116	-8 percent	4 percent
02	112,407	107,500	-4 percent	4 percent
03	103,090	93,216	-10 percent	4 percent
04	111,235	105,167	-5 percent	4 percent
05	98,556	96,627	-2 percent	4 percent
06	124,773	125,480	1 percent	5 percent
07	119,410	102,620	-14 percent	4 percent
08	152,171	143,754	-6 percent	6 percent
09	103,570	96,337	-7 percent	4 percent
10	113,554	105,424	-7 percent	4 percent
11	125,297	131,471	5 percent	5 percent
12	134,786	128,863	-4 percent	5 percent
14	80,556	79,538	-1 percent	3 percent
15	96,537	81,695	-15 percent	3 percent
16	98,739	108,880	10 percent	4 percent
17	87,045	77,340	-11 percent	3 percent
18	112,130	101,901	-9 percent	4 percent
19	100,867	96,553	-4 percent	4 percent
20	77,333	66,944	-13 percent	3 percent
22	79,986	77,531	-3 percent	3 percent
24	92,811	94,873	2 percent	4 percent
25	128,932	118,218	-8 percent	5 percent
Other ⁸	297,326	322,678	9 percent	13 percent
Total	2,664,178	2,566,726	-4 percent	100 percent

⁸ Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an office that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, Evidence Technicians, Marine Unit, Railway, University Police Departments, CPD Alternate Response Section, (ARS), and point-to-point broadcasts.



Use of Force—2025 Statistical Overview

2025 Comparison—Calls for Service, Arrests, and TRR Occurrences

Each department member who uses force must complete a separate Tactical Response Report (TRR) for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered "TRR occurrences." However, there may be multiple TRRs that are all part of the same incident. For example, if two partner officers each use force on the same person during a call for service, both officers will complete a separate TRR for that incident. Although each TRR will have its unique TRR number, both will report the same Records Division (RD) number (i.e., incident report number). Any reports associated with that incident (including TRRs, Arrest Reports, etc.) will share the same RD number. The following tables and charts show both the number of TRR incidents (RD numbers) and TRR occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2024 and 2025. Based on these numbers, there was an average of approximately 2 TRRs completed per TRR incident in 2025.

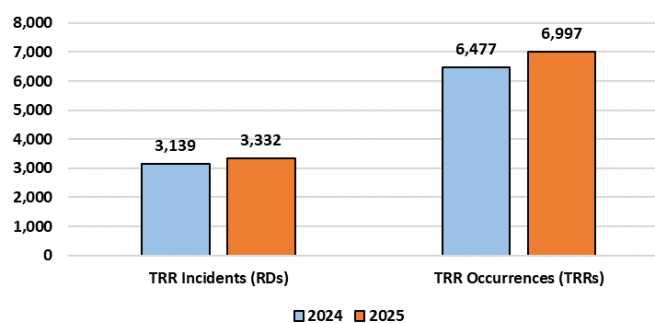
Interactions	2025
Calls for Service	2,566,726
Arrests	55,771
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	6,997
Level III Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	47

Source: Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026, SID.

TRR Incidents and Occurrences	2024	2025	percent Change
TRR Incidents (RDs)	3,139	3,332	6 percent
TRR Occurrences (TRRs)	6,477	6,997	8 percent

TRR incidents (RDs) rose from 3,139 in 2024 to 3,332 in 2025, reflecting a 6 percent increase. Similarly, TRR occurrences (TRRs) increased from 6,477 in 2024 to 6,997 in 2025, representing a larger 8 percent rise. These upward trends indicate not only a higher number of reportable use-of-force events but also a greater volume of force-related actions within incidents, suggesting increased enforcement activity, reporting practices, or changes in public interactions with law enforcement.

2025 TRR Incidents and Occurrences

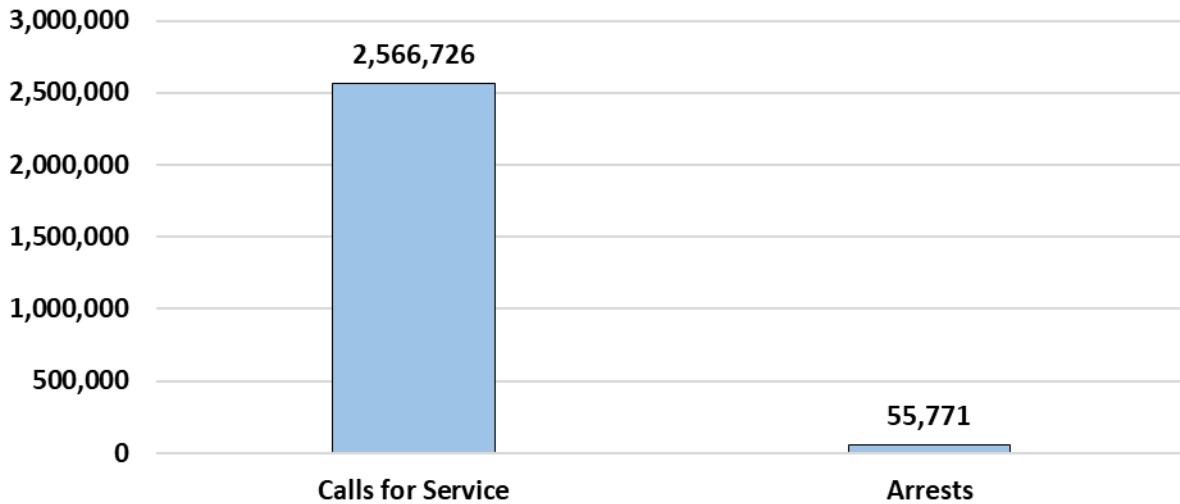




Calls for Service vs. Arrests vs. TRRs

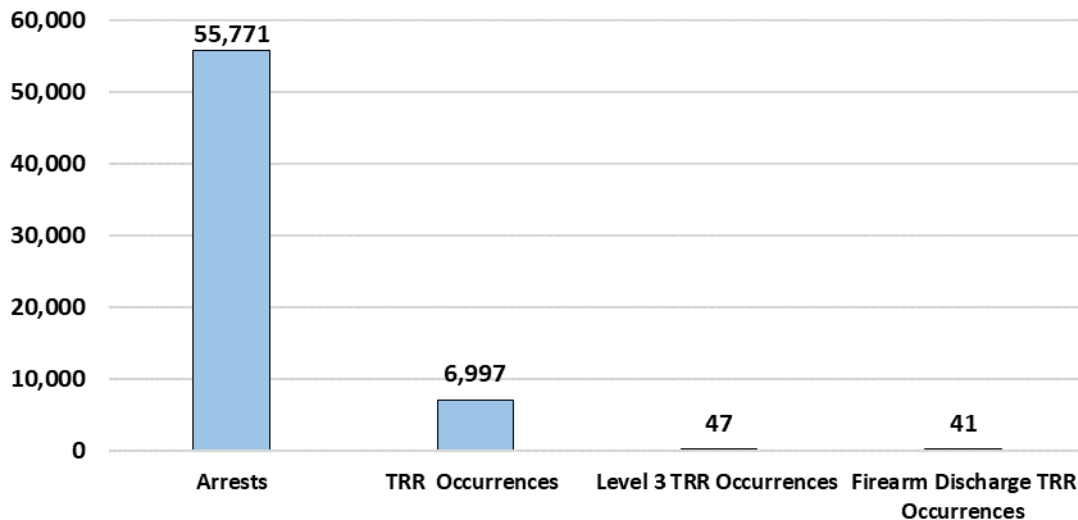
This chart provides some perspective on how relatively rare TRR occurrences are compared to arrests and calls for service. This more pronounced when looking specifically at Level 3 TRR and firearm discharge occurrences. On average, there was less than two TRRs in 2025 in comparison to arrests and calls for service.

2025 Calls for Service vs. Arrests



Source: Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026, SID.

2025 Arrests vs TRR Occurrences



Source: Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026, SID.

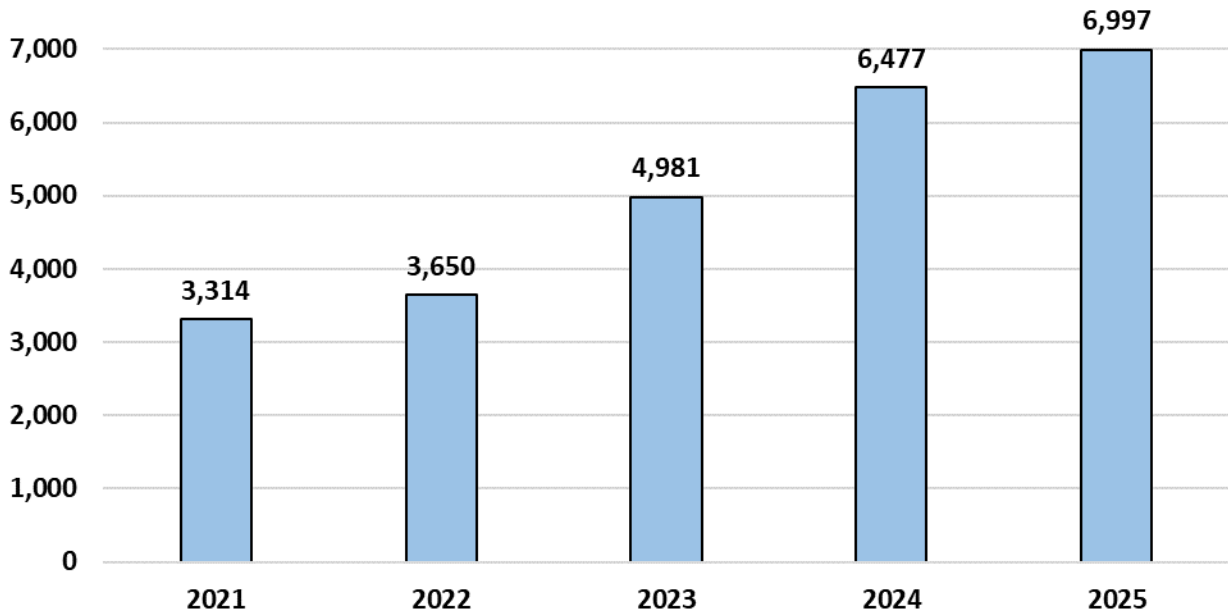


TRR Occurrences—Five-Year Review

There was a 22 percent decrease in TRR occurrences in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2022, TRR occurrences increased 10 percent compared to 2021. In 2023, TRR occurrences increased again 36 percent, compared to 2022. In 2024, TRR occurrences increased by 30 percent compared to 2023. Lastly, in 2025, TRR occurrences increased by 8 percent.

Year	TRR Occurrences
2021	3,314
2022	3,650
2023	4,981
2024	6,477
2025	6,997

2025 TRR Occurrences: Five Year Review





Levels of Force

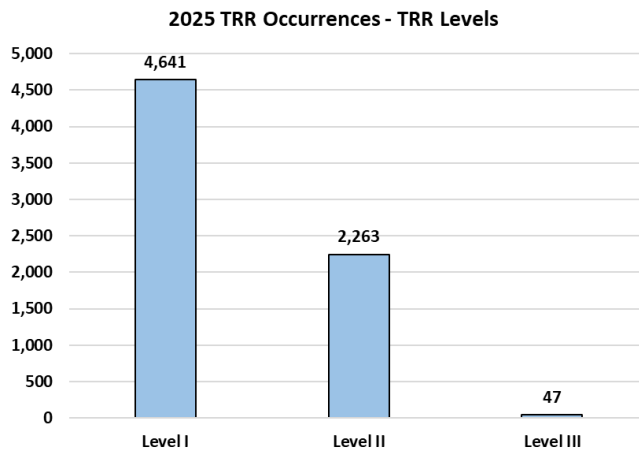
The following explains the use of force by level. CPD utilizes the following tiers to categorize a department member’s use of force:

- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury but does *not* result in injury or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or allegation of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable uses of force that:
 - result in injury or a complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that results in injury or allegation of injury); or
 - involve the utilization of a weapon *other* than a firearm discharged at a person (e.g., Taser, OC, baton, accidental firearm discharge, or firearm discharge directed toward an animal); or
 - involve force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- **Level 3 Force** includes deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, or force resulting in a hospital admission.

There is an 8 percent overall increase in reported TRR occurrences, rising from 6,470 in 2024 to 6,997 in 2025. Level II incidents comprised roughly one-third of all TRRs each year, while Level III incidents were consistent both years. This pattern suggests that while the frequency of use-of-force the severity of force did not escalate proportionally, possibly reflecting strengthened de-escalation training or increased emphasis on documentation of lower-level force.

TRR Levels	2025 TRR Occurrences	% of Total
Level I	4,641	67%
Level II	2,263	32%
Level III	47	1%
Total	6,951	100%

Source: Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026, SID.





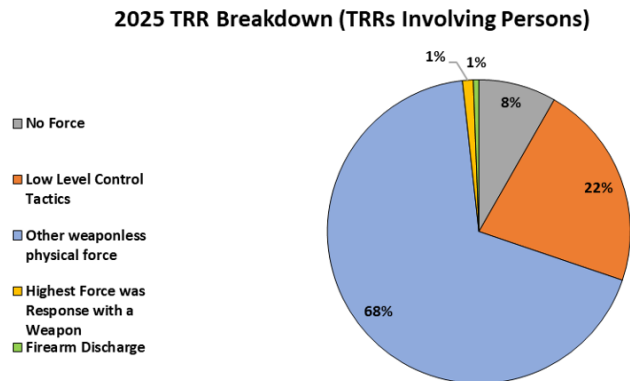
TRR Occurrences Summary

The table below shows a distribution of TRR occurrences in 2024 and 2025. Of the 6,997 TRR occurrences, 39 percent resulted in an assault or battery against the involved member. A total of 6,356 TRR occurrences (91 percent) resulted in some level of force response. A total of 579 TRR occurrences (8 percent) reported NO force being used, including emergency handcuffing. Over one in five TRR occurrences (22 percent) involved no more than a low-level control tactic (e.g., control holds utilized in conjunction with handcuffing an active resister).

All TRRs	2024	% All TRRs	2025	% All TRRs	% Change
Total TRR Occurrences (for comparison)	6,477	100%	6,997	100%	8%
TRRs with Assault/Battery*	2,536	39%	2,730	39%	8%
TRRs with <i>No Force</i> Reported	588	9%	579	8%	-2%
TRRs with Force Reported (Any Level)	5,837	90%	6,356	91%	9%
Highest Force was Handcuffing	367	6%	346	5%	-6%
Highest Force was Low Level Control Tactics	1,488	23%	1,532	22%	3%
Highest Force was Response with a Weapon	97	1%	81	1%	-16%
Firearm Discharge	37	1%	41	1%	11%

* When the subject commits an assault or battery against an involved member performing a police function.

The chart below shows a distribution (by percentage) of the 6,997 total TRR occurrences *involving persons*. Therefore, it excludes accidental weapon discharges with no person injured and weapon discharges solely to destroy or deter an animal. **In 2025, the majority of these TRR occurrences (68 percent) involved other weaponless physical force, beyond low-level control tactics typically used in conjunction with handcuffing (which accounted for 22 percent of these TRR occurrences), followed by no force response (8 percent). Use of a weapon by department members was the least common response, comprising 1 percent of TRR occurrences.**



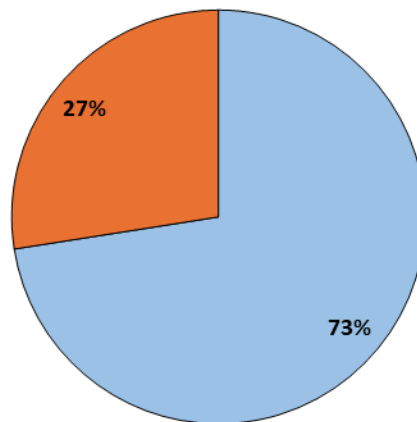


Count of Sworn Members by TRR Completion

Approximately, 27 percent of department members completed at least one TRR in 2025, up 5 percent from 2024. 73 percent of department members did not complete a TRR in 2025, a 2 percent decrease.

Member Completed a TRR?	Total Sworn (2025)	percent of Total (2025)
No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR	8,343	73 percent
Yes, Member Completed a TRR	3,162	27 percent
Total	11,505	100 percent

2025 - % of Total Sworn Members Who Completed a TRR



■ No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR
 ■ Yes, Member Completed a TRR



Incident Details

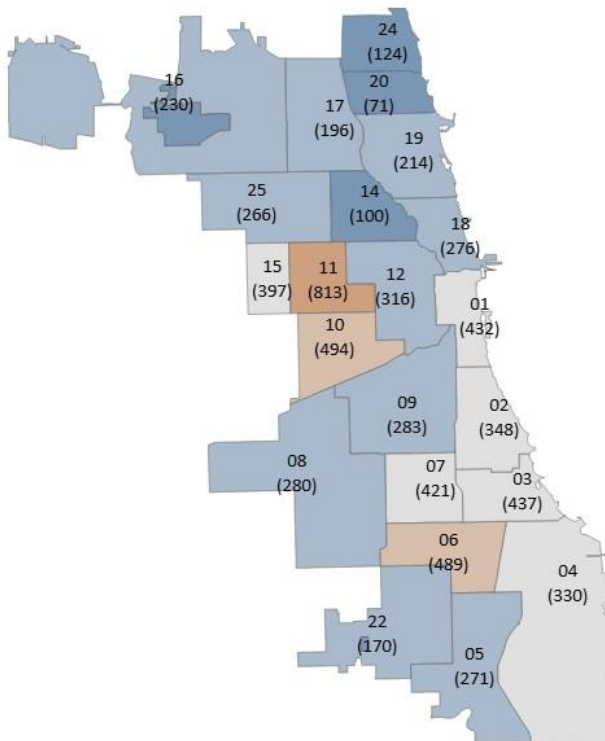
TRRs by District of Occurrence

Consistent with the previous year, the 11th District recorded the highest number of TRR occurrences. Districts 4 and 16 experienced the largest percentage increase of TRR occurrences in 2025. For this reporting period, District 22 reported a 16 percent decrease from 2024.

2025 - TRRs by District of Occurrence

District	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
01	440	432	-2%
02	269	348	29%
03	379	437	15%
04	228	330	45%
05	248	271	9%
06	437	489	12%
07	428	421	-2%
08	270	280	4%
09	233	283	21%
10	482	494	2%
11	813	813	0%
12	256	316	23%
14	97	100	3%
15	377	397	5%
16	134	230	72%
17	162	196	21%
18	262	276	5%
19	231	214	-7%
20	67	71	6%
22	202	170	-16%
24	159	124	-22%
25	233	266	14%
Outside City	70	37	-47%
Outside State	0	2	NC
Total	6,477	6,997	8%

TRRs by District of Occurrence



Note: There were two TRRs that occurred outside the city boundary. The incidents started in Chicago and ended in Indiana.

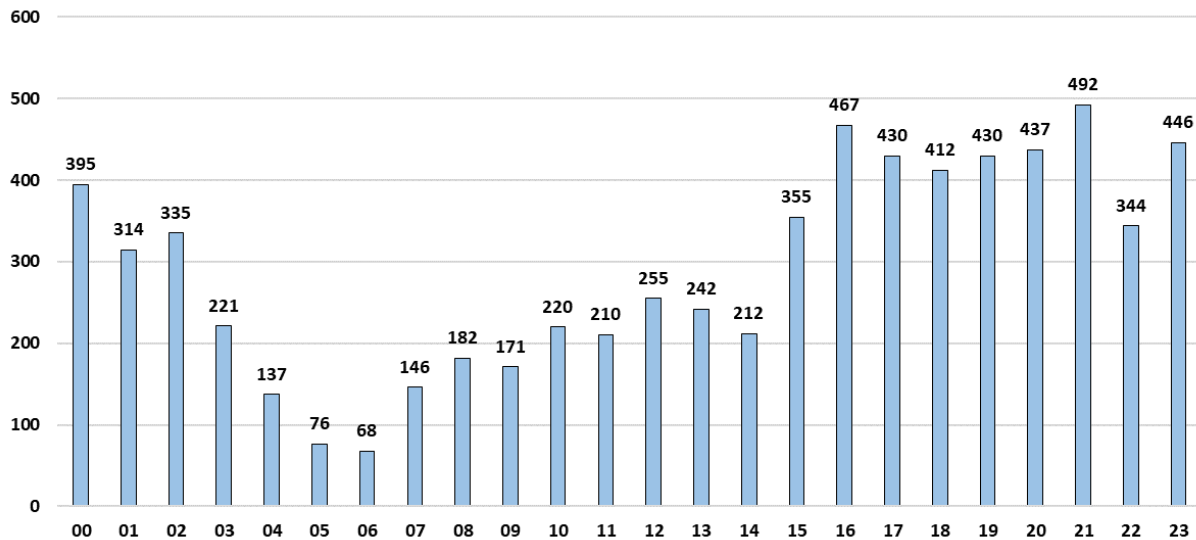


TRRs by Time of Day

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by the **time of day** that it occurred based on a 24-hour day. For example, “0” represents the 12:00 a.m. hour, “13” represents the 1:00 p.m. hour, and 23 represents the 11:00 p.m. hour. The data shows most of the TRR occurrences in 2025 occurred between 4:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. This trend is consistent with the 2024 data, which also showed the peak number of TRR occurrences during the same time frame. Conversely, the lowest number of reported TRR occurrences this year was recorded between 5:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Hour of Day	TRR Occurrences (2025)
00	395
01	314
02	335
03	221
04	137
05	76
06	68
07	146
08	182
09	171
10	220
11	210
12	255
13	242
14	212
15	355
16	467
17	430
18	412
19	430
20	437
21	492
22	344
23	446
Total	6,997

2025 TRR Occurrences by Hour of Day



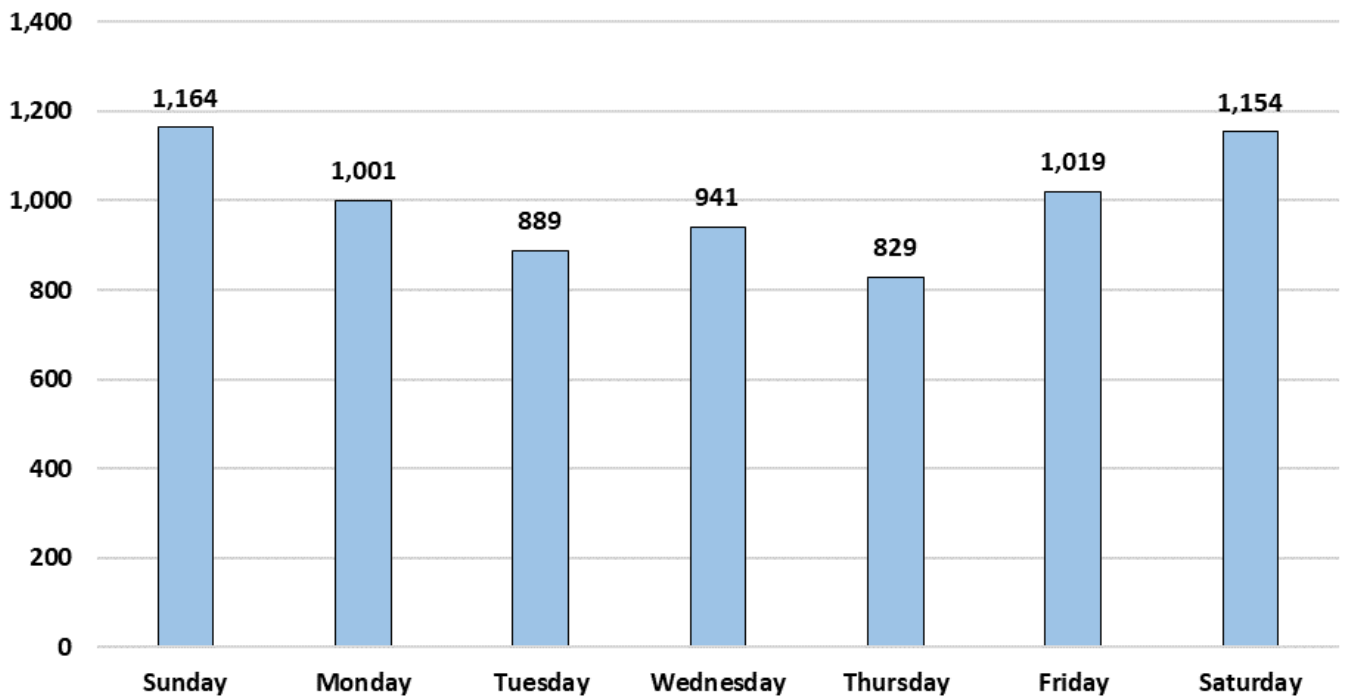


TRRs by Day of Week

The table and illustration depict TRR occurrences by **day of the week**. The highest number of occurrences were recorded from Friday to Monday. Saturday and Sunday were nearly identical in the number of occurrences. In contrast, the lowest occurrences were on Thursdays consistent with the data from 2024. The data reflects a pattern year over year in TRR occurrences during weekends, pointing to a potential need for increased resources or attention during those periods.

Day of Week	TRRs Occurrences (2025)
Sunday	1,164
Monday	1,001
Tuesday	889
Wednesday	941
Thursday	829
Friday	1,019
Saturday	1,154
Total	6,997

2025 TRR Occurrences by Day of the Week

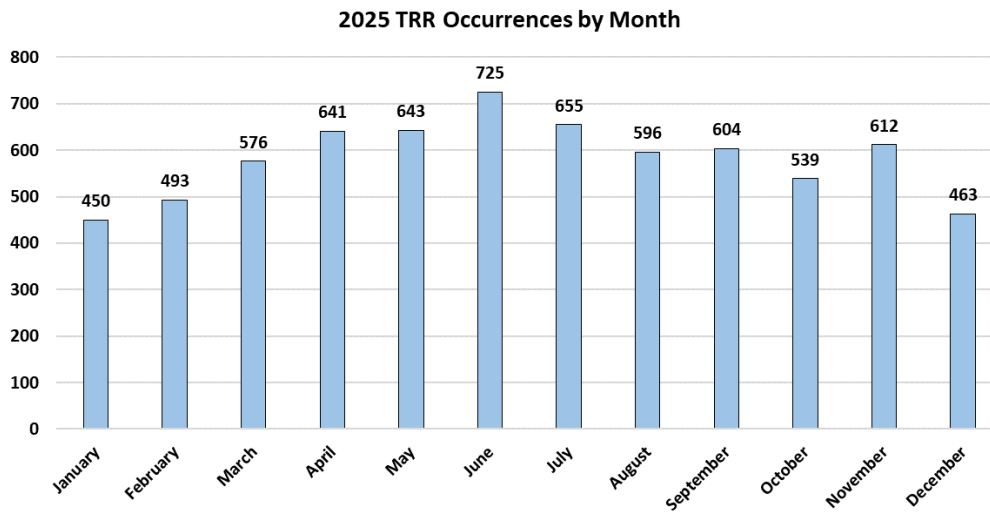




TRRs by Month

The following depicts **TRR occurrences by month**. TRR occurrences are typically more common in warmer months. April saw a 49 percent increase from 2024. The highest reporting month for TRR Occurrences in 2025 was June with 725, and the lowest reporting month was January with 450 TRR occurrences.

Month	TRR Occurrences (2025)
January	450
February	493
March	576
April	641
May	643
June	725
July	655
August	596
September	604
October	539
November	612
December	463
Total	6,997



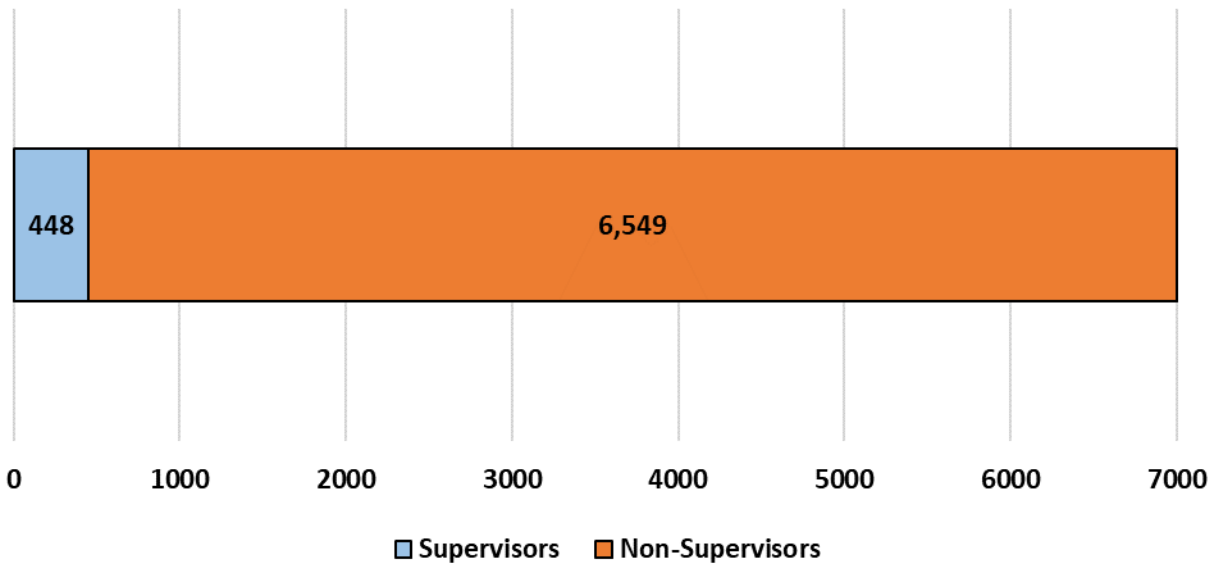


TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2025, the vast majority of TRRs were completed by department members in a non-supervisory role, consistent with the previous year. Of those department members in a non-supervisory role, 94 percent (6,549) were in a non-supervisory role and 6 percent (448) were supervisors.

Member Position	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
Non-Supervisors	6,549	94%
Supervisors	448	6%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Member Position



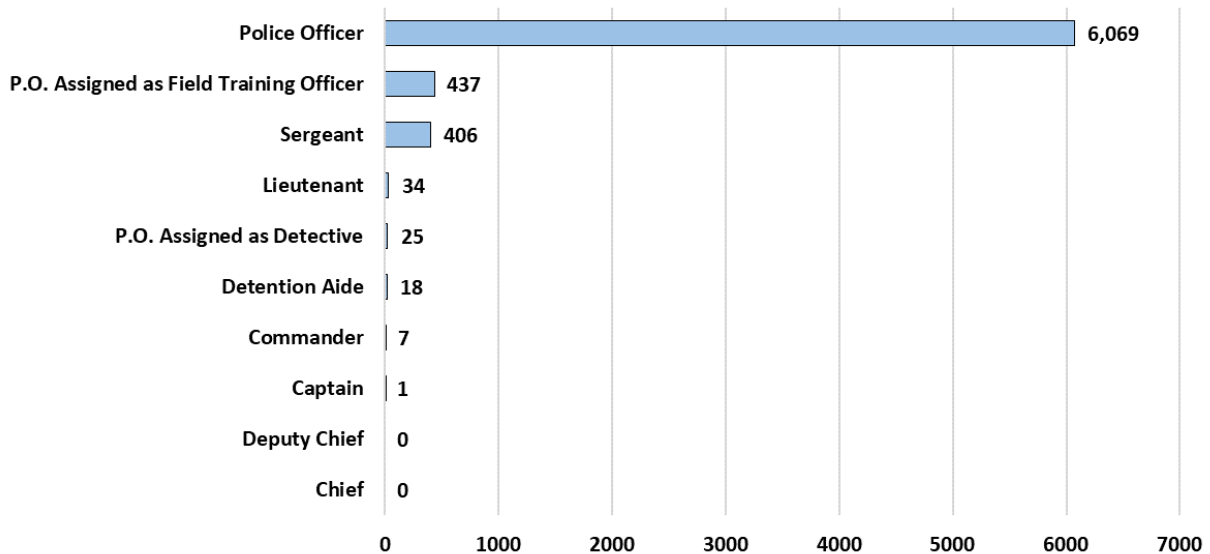


Involved Member Rank

The table below and charts represent the total number of 2024 TRRs completed by CPD members' rank/position. 87 percent of TRRs were completed by department members with the rank of police officer. This includes P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer and P.O. Assigned as Detective. The vast majority of TRR Occurrences are from the members who typically respond to calls for service.

Member Rank	2025 TRR Occurrences	2025 % TRR Occurrences
Police Officer	6,069	87%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	437	6%
Sergeant	406	6%
Lieutenant	34	0%
P.O. Assigned as Detective	25	0%
Detention Aide	18	0%
Commander	7	0%
Captain	1	0%
Deputy Chief	0	0%
Chief	0	0%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank





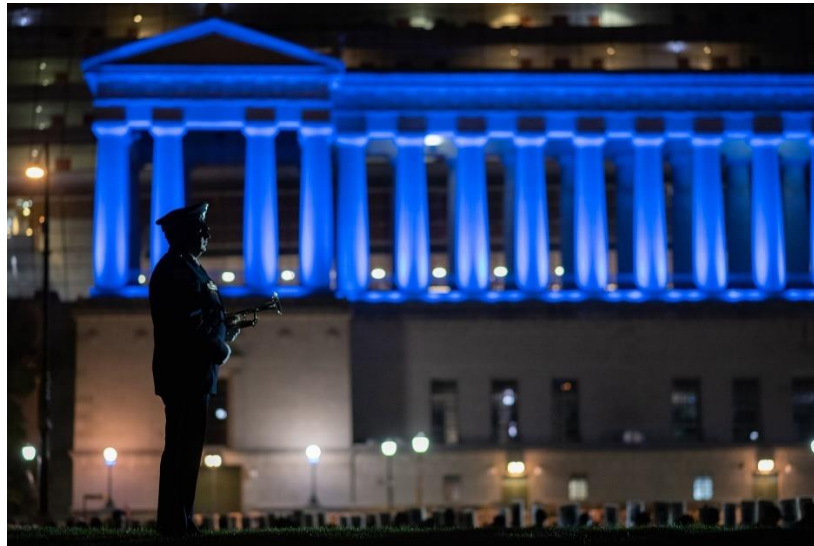
TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	Occurrence % Change
1st District - Central	243	271	12%
2nd District - Wentworth	264	320	21%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	392	400	2%
4th District - South Chicago	210	308	47%
5th District - Calumet	257	261	2%
6th District - Gresham	402	466	16%
7th District - Englewood	348	361	4%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	209	217	4%
9th District - Deering	208	255	23%
10th District - Ogden	396	459	16%
11th District - Harrison	778	796	2%
12th District - Near West	166	278	67%
14th District - Shakespeare	88	98	11%
15th District - Austin	401	365	-9%
16th District - Jefferson Park	92	187	103%
17th District - Albany Park	167	198	19%
18th District - Near North	241	258	7%
19th District - Town Hall	170	160	-6%
20th District - Lincoln	80	73	-9%
22nd District - Morgan Park	203	172	-15%
24th District - Rogers Park	162	140	-14%
25th District - Grand Central	225	245	9%
Total	5,702	6,288	10%

The table and chart illustrate the total number of 2024 and 2025 TRRs completed by district law enforcement personnel.

The district with the largest number of members assigned to it in 2025 was District 11 with 796 occurrences. In 2024, District 11 had 778 TRR occurrences. That is a 2 percent increase from 2024. Overall, TRR occurrences increased only 10 percent compared to 2024.

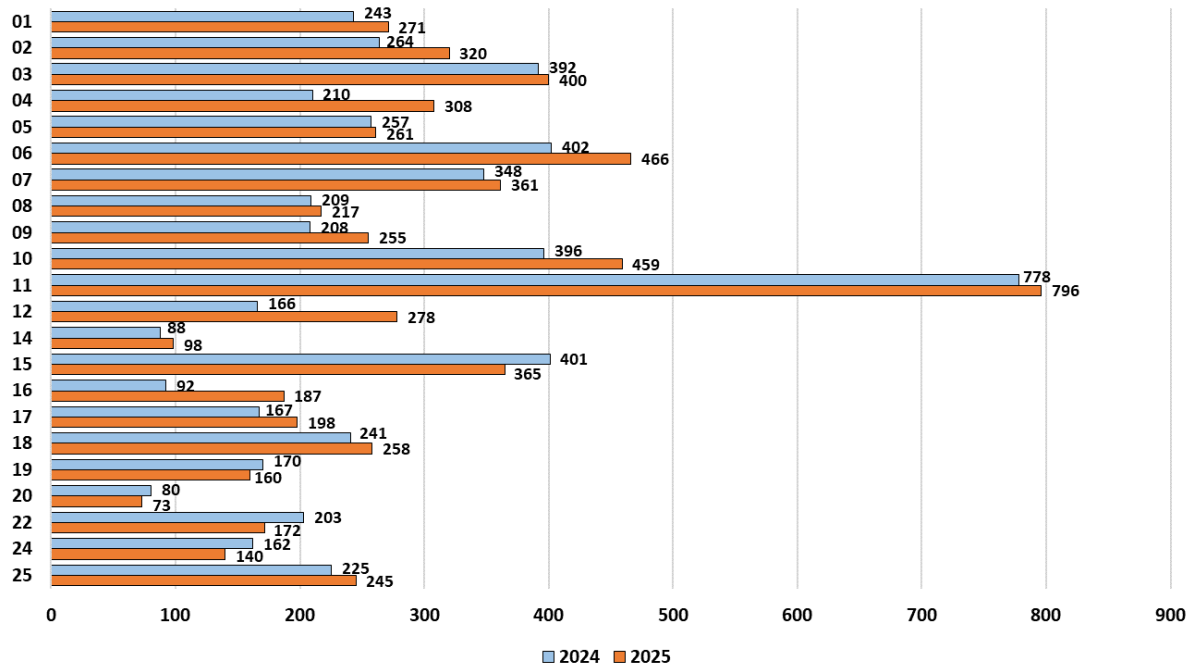
Note: This table lists totals by involved members' districts of assignment, not the districts of occurrence.





TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

2025 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement



The table below shows TRRs completed in 2024 and 2025 by non-district law enforcement units, revealing a **9 percent overall decrease**, from **775 to 709 TRR occurrences**. Despite the overall decline, several units experienced notable increases. **Deputy Chief – Area 1** recorded the largest increase among units with substantial activity, rising from **123 to 152 occurrences (+24 percent)**. Other notable increases were observed in **Deputy Chief – Area 2 (41 to 54 occurrences, +32 percent)**, **Transit Security Unit (36 to 60 occurrences, +67 percent)**, **Deputy Chief – Area 5 (12 to 20 occurrences, +67 percent)**, and the **Training and Support Group (6 to 9 occurrences, +50 percent)**. Smaller-volume units such as **Crisis Intervention Teams (1 to 4 occurrences, +300 percent)** also experienced increases. Many units reported no TRR occurrences in either year.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	Occurrence percent Change
44	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	0	1	NC
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	0	0	0 percent
50	Airport Operations (AO - North)	30	28	-7 percent
51	Airport Operations (AO - South)	12	19	58 percent
55	Mounted Unit (MU)	0	0	0 percent
57	Detail Section (DS)	0	7	NC
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	0	0 percent
60	Helicopter Operations Unit (HOU)	0	2	NC
79	Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	0	1	NC



102	Communications Division (CD)	4	1	-75 percent
111	Office Of the superintendent (OTS)	4	1	-75 percent
114	Legal Affairs Division (LAD)	0	0	0 percent
115	Compstat Unit (CU)	1	0	-100 percent
116	Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC)	0	0	0 percent
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	1	1	0 percent
123	Human Resources Division (HRD)	0	0	0 percent
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	6	9	50 percent
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	0	0 percent
126	Inspection Division (ID)	1	0	-100 percent
127	Research and Development Division (R&D)	0	0	0 percent
128	Professional Counseling Division (PCD)	1	0	-100 percent
130	Bureau Of Crime Control Strategies (BCCS)	0	0	0 percent
131	4th Amendment Street Stop Review Unit (4ASRU)	1	0	-100 percent
132	Special Operations Group (SOG)	3	0	-100 percent
138	Strategic Initiatives Division (SID)	1	0	-100 percent
140	Office Of the first deputy superintendent (OFDS)	0	0	0 percent
141	Special Functions Division (SFD)	0	1	NC
142	Bureau Of Patrol (BOP)	0	0	0 percent
143	Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	1	4	300 percent
145	Traffic Section (TS)	2	2	0 percent
150	Bureau Of Counterterrorism (BCT)	0	0	0 percent
153	Specialty Vehicles (SV)	0	0	0 percent
163	Records Inquiry Section (RIS)	0	0	0 percent
166	Field Services Section (FSS)	0	1	NC
167	Evidence and Recovered Property Section (ERPS)	0	0	0 percent
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	12	0	-100 percent
172	Equipment and Supply Section (ESS)	0	0	0 percent
177	Forensic Services Division (FSD)	1	0	-100 percent
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	10	5	-50 percent
181	Investigative Response Team (IRT)	0	1	NC
182	Crime Gun Intelligence Center (CGIC)	1	1	0 percent
184	Youth Investigation Division (YID)	0	0	0 percent
185	Major Crimes Division (MCD)	0	9	NC
187	Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	0	0	0 percent



189	Narcotics Division (ND)	23	6	-74 percent
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	3	1	-67 percent
192	Vice Section (VS)	3	1	-67 percent
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	14	10	-29 percent
196	Asset Forfeiture Section (AFS)	0	0	0 percent
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	123	152	24 percent
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	41	54	32 percent
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	16	20	25 percent
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	135	65	-52 percent
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	12	20	67 percent
216	Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	11	16	45 percent
223	Officer Support Unit (OSU)	0	1	NC
240	Recruitment and Retention Section (RRS)	1	0	-100 percent
241	Troubled Building Unit (TBU)	2	0	-100 percent
277	Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	4	1	-75 percent
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	0 percent
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	0 percent
313	Gang Enforcement - Area 3	0	0	0 percent
314	Gang Enforcement - Area 4	0	0	0 percent
315	Gang Enforcement - Area 5	0	0	0 percent
341	Canine Unit (CU)	1	2	100 percent
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	27	11	-59 percent
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	0	1	NC
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	0 percent
441	Special Activities Section (SAS)	0	0	0 percent
442	Bomb Squad (BS)	0	0	0 percent
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	0	3	NC
543	Detached Services (DS - Miscellaneous Detail)	3	0	-100 percent
544	Detached Services (DS - Uniformed Support Division)	4	3	-25 percent
603	Arson Section (AS)	0	0	0 percent
604	Financial Crimes Section (FCS)	0	0	0 percent
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	37	42	14 percent
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	0	0	0 percent
610	Detectives - Area 1	16	12	-25 percent
620	Detectives - Area 2	13	5	-62 percent



630	Detectives - Area 3	7	9	29 percent
640	Detectives - Area 4	16	7	-56 percent
650	Detectives - Area 5	12	10	-17 percent
701	Public Transportation (PT)	89	72	-19 percent
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	36	60	67 percent
712	Violence Reduction Initiative (VRI - South)	0	0	0 percent
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	0 percent
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	34	31	-9 percent
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	0	0	0 percent
721	Tactical Review and Evaluation Division	0	0	0 percent
Total		775	709	-9 percent

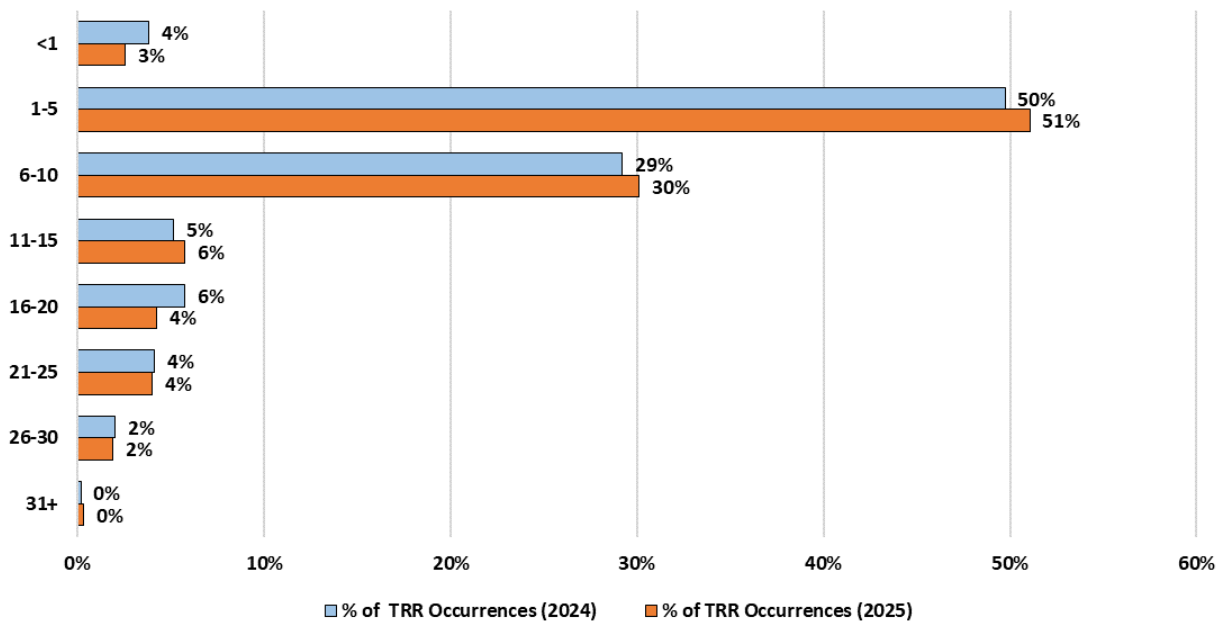


TRRs Completed by Members' Years of Service

The following table and chart illustrate the total number of 2025 TRRs, broken down by CPD member's years of service. In 2025, department members with 1-5 years of service, who make up 19 percent of sworn members, had the largest number of TRR occurrences, 3,573. This is followed by department members with 6-10 years of service, who accounted for 25 percent of sworn members, and had the second largest number of TRR occurrences, 2,106. Each of the previously mentioned groups experienced a 1 percentage point increase in the number of occurrences from 2024.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2025)	% of Total Sworn (2025)	TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (2025)
<1	458	4%	247	4%	181	3%
1-5	2,218	19%	3,221	50%	3,573	51%
6-10	2,846	25%	1,893	29%	2,106	30%
11-15	1,266	11%	334	5%	404	6%
16-20	1,401	12%	374	6%	298	4%
21-25	1,814	16%	266	4%	279	4%
26-30	1,310	11%	130	2%	133	2%
31+	192	2%	12	0%	23	0%
Total	11,505	100%	6,477	100%	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Members' Years of Service



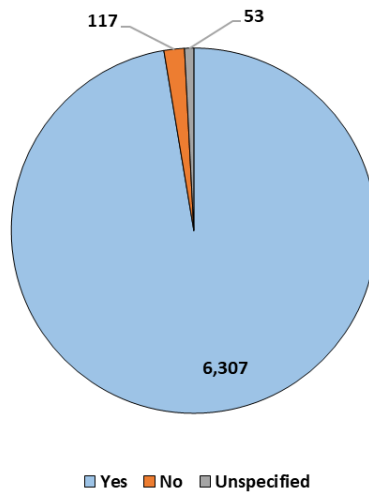


TRRs Completed by Members' Duty Status

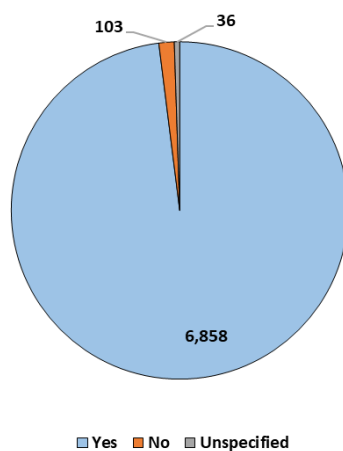
The table below and charts illustrate the total number of 2024 and 2025 TRRs completed by on-duty and off-duty members. In 2025, the vast majority (98 percent) of involved members were on-duty at the time of a TRR occurrence, consistent with previous years.

Was Member on Duty?	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes	6,307	6,858
No	117	103
Unspecified	53	36
Total	6,477	6,997

2024 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?



2025 TRR Occurrences - Was Member on Duty?





Information about Persons Involved in TRR Occurrences

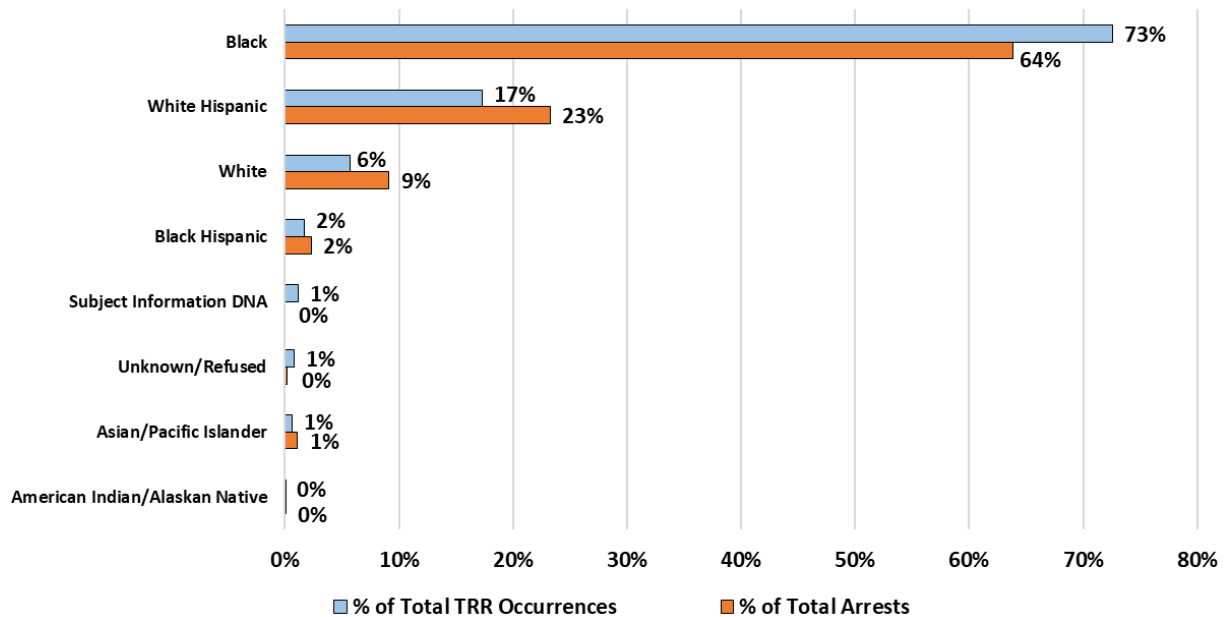
Subject Race—Arrest vs. TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by race. This data shows that African Americans made up both the largest percentage of both arrests and persons involved in TRR occurrences in 2025, though their proportion of TRR occurrences was 9 percentage points higher than arrests. The second highest group, White Hispanics, makes up a smaller percentage of TRR occurrences. Their proportion of TRR occurrences was 6 percentage points lower than their proportion of arrests.

Subject Race/Ethnicity	TRR Occurrences (2025)	Arrests (2025)	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2025	% of Total Arrests 2025 (55,771)
Black	5,081	35,602	73%	64%
White Hispanic	1,212	12,977	17%	23%
White	400	5,104	6%	9%
Black Hispanic	120	1,283	2%	2%
Subject Information DNA	80	0	1%	NC
Unknown/Refused	56	133	1%	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	626	1%	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	46	0%	0%
Total	6,996	55,771	100%	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Race/Ethnicity





District Demographics

This table shows the demographic makeup of persons living in each of Chicago's twenty-two police districts.

District	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian	Other Race	Total	% of Total
01	43,240	6,861	15,359	19,713	4,471	89,644	3%
02	16,762	5,158	69,573	7,423	4,440	103,356	4%
03	3,302	2,337	70,149	1,047	2,623	79,458	3%
04	7,177	35,389	72,548	276	2,794	118,184	4%
05	855	2,989	60,817	73	1,634	66,368	2%
06	456	2,297	82,655	106	2,008	87,522	3%
07	403	7,671	48,891	87	1,366	58,418	2%
08	35,024	167,812	41,592	3,193	3,153	250,774	9%
09	21,387	95,591	14,314	33,656	2,518	167,466	6%
10	3,928	68,992	30,828	423	1,361	105,532	4%
11	2,809	14,223	52,510	546	1,577	71,665	3%
12	60,398	35,652	21,452	12,732	5,548	135,782	5%
14	63,185	39,295	6,532	5,958	5,034	120,004	4%
15	946	6,821	46,831	104	1,035	55,737	2%
16	121,206	56,668	3,347	13,899	6,399	201,519	7%
17	55,100	55,983	5,395	18,030	5,601	140,109	5%
18	103,981	9,080	10,526	14,893	5,681	144,161	5%
19	154,369	22,765	13,507	16,383	10,539	217,563	8%
20	50,100	14,979	9,074	13,050	4,300	91,503	3%
22	32,261	5,012	56,626	395	2,730	97,024	4%
24	58,520	29,404	26,400	24,613	7,090	146,027	5%
25	26,658	134,184	27,814	3,496	3,308	195,460	7%
Total	862,067	819,163	786,740	190,096	85,210	2,743,276	
% of Total	31%	30%	29%	7%	3%		

Source: SID. The data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026.

Note: SID used Field Technology and Innovations Section (FTIS) table for this data.

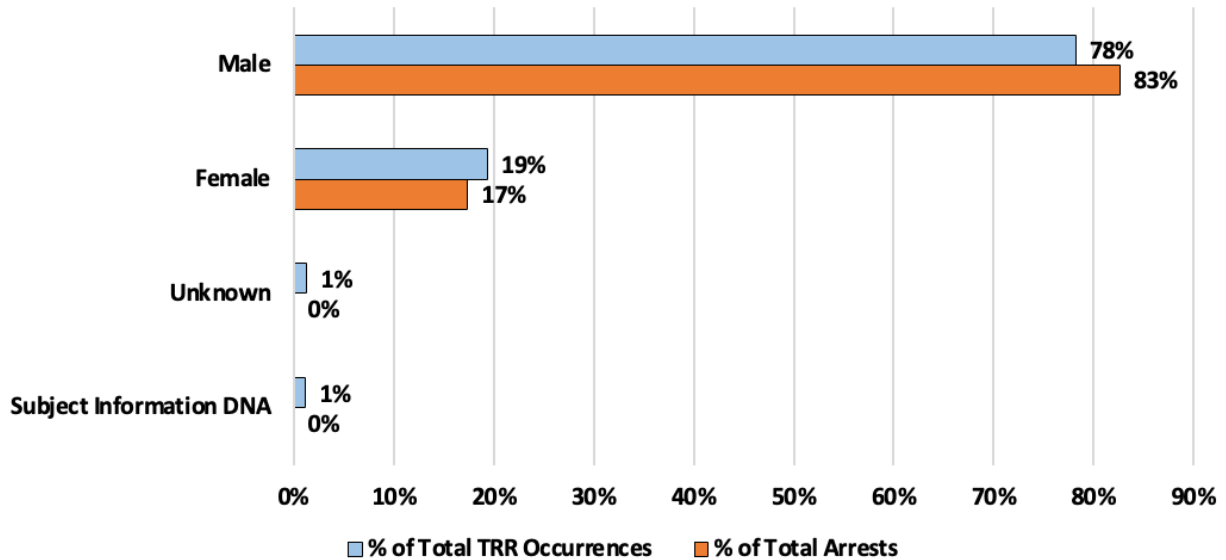


Subject Gender—Arrests vs. TRR Occurrences

The following table and illustration show TRR occurrences and arrests by gender in 2025. Based on this data, males make up the largest percentage of arrests and TRR subjects. When comparing the gender distributions of persons arrested and TRR subjects, the numbers are fairly consistent. This distribution is consistent with the 2024 data.

Subject Gender	TRR Occurrences 2025	Arrests 2025	% of Total TRR Occurrences 2025 (6,997)	% of Total Arrests 2025 (55,771)
Male	5,471	46,072	78%	83%
Female	1,355	9,697	19%	17%
Unknown	91	2	1%	0%
Subject Information DNA	80	0	1%	0%
Total	6,997	55,771	100%	100%

2025 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Gender



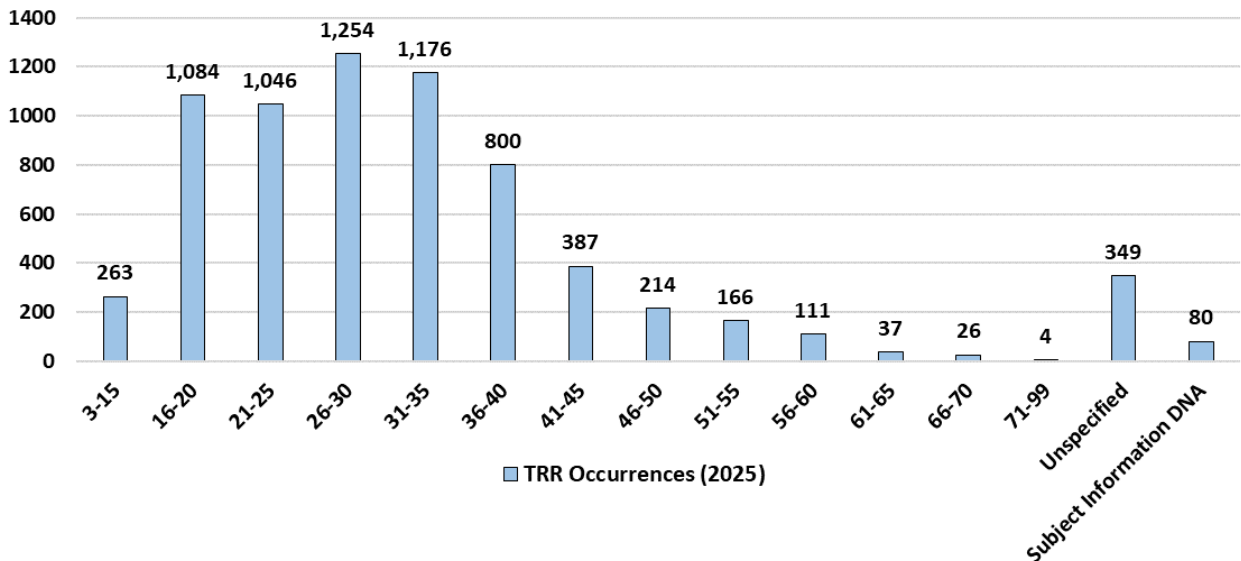


Subject Age Range

The table and chart below show the percentage of TRR occurrences in 2025 by age of the TRR subject. The majority, 65 percent, of involved persons 16–35 years old. In 2025, the 26-30-year-old age group had the highest percentage of TRRs, only slightly greater than the 31–35-year-old age group. Subjects between 26 and 35 years old comprised 35 percent of the TRR occurrences.

Subject Age Range	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total TRRs (2025)
3-15	263	4%
16-20	1,084	15%
21-25	1,046	15%
26-30	1,254	18%
31-35	1,176	17%
36-40	800	11%
41-45	387	6%
46-50	214	3%
51-55	166	2%
56-60	111	2%
61-65	37	1%
66-70	26	0%
71-99	4	0%
Unspecified	349	5%
Subject Information DNA	80	1%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Subject Age Range



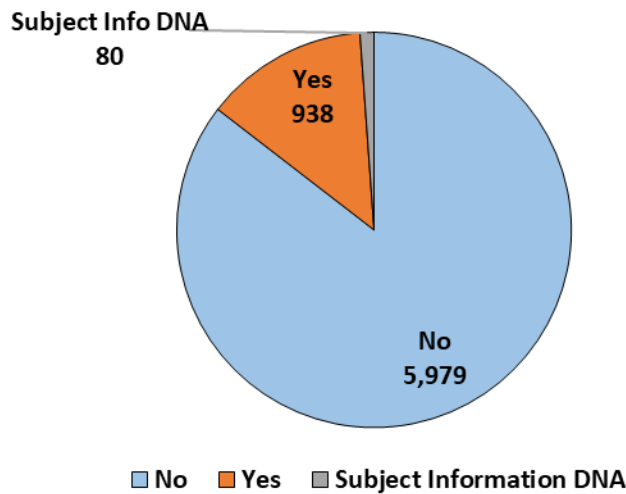


Subject Mental Illness

Officers are sometimes called to situations where a person is experiencing a mental health crisis. Although there are times when arrest and charging become necessary, officers may determine that transport of the person to a facility equipped to provide mental health care is the best course of action to prevent harm to either the person or others. This determination is often made in collaboration with family members or caretakers. Consistent with the department's highest priority, the sanctity of human life, department members may need to utilize some level of force to gain compliance, both for the safety of the person and others on scene and the responding officers. Approximately 13 percent of TRR occurrences in 2025 involved persons with observable or reported mental illness or emotional disorders, down one percentage point from 2024.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	5,979	85%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	938	13%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	80	1%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder





Subject Disability

Reporting data from 2025 reveals that subjects with a known disability made up a very small portion of total TRR occurrences. Subjects with a reported disability accounted for less than 1 percent of all incidents, while 98 percent of occurrences involved subjects for whom no disability was indicated. Additionally, 1 percent of incidents were categorized as “Subject Information Does Not Apply.” Despite overall TRR activity, the proportion of disabled individuals involved in these incidents remained low.

Subject Condition - Disability	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	6,885	98%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	80	1%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	32	0%
Total	6,997	100%





Subject Injury/Type

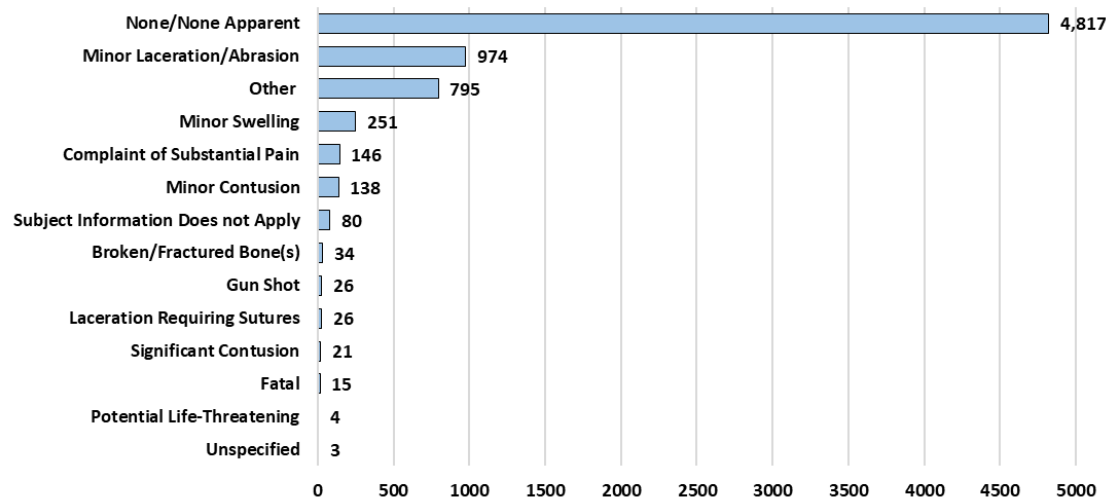
Following a TRR occurrence, involved members and their supervisors are required to document any injuries to a person subjected to force. A majority of the time, 69 percent, there are no injuries to the person. Compared to the previous year, there was no change in the percentage of subjects injured during a TRR occurrence. 14 percent of the injuries reported for all TRR occurrences have been Minor Lacerations/Abrasions, remaining consistent with the percentage observed in the 2024 annual reporting period.

Was Subject Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (2025)
No, Subject Was Not Injured	4,817	69%
Yes, Subject Was Injured	2,097	30%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	80	1%
Unspecified	3	0%
Total	6,997	100%

Subject Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total 2025 (6,997)
None/None Apparent	4,817	69%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	974	14%
Other	795	11%
Minor Swelling	251	4%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	146	2%
Minor Contusion	138	2%
Subject Information Does not Apply	80	1%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	34	0%
Gun Shot	26	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	26	0%
Significant Contusion	21	0%
Fatal	15	0%
Potential Life-Threatening	4	0%
Unspecified	3	0%

Note: This data shows injuries associated with each TRR occurrence. Because multiple TRR occurrences may be associated with one person, that person's injury may appear more than once if the actions of multiple officers contributed to that injury.

2025 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type



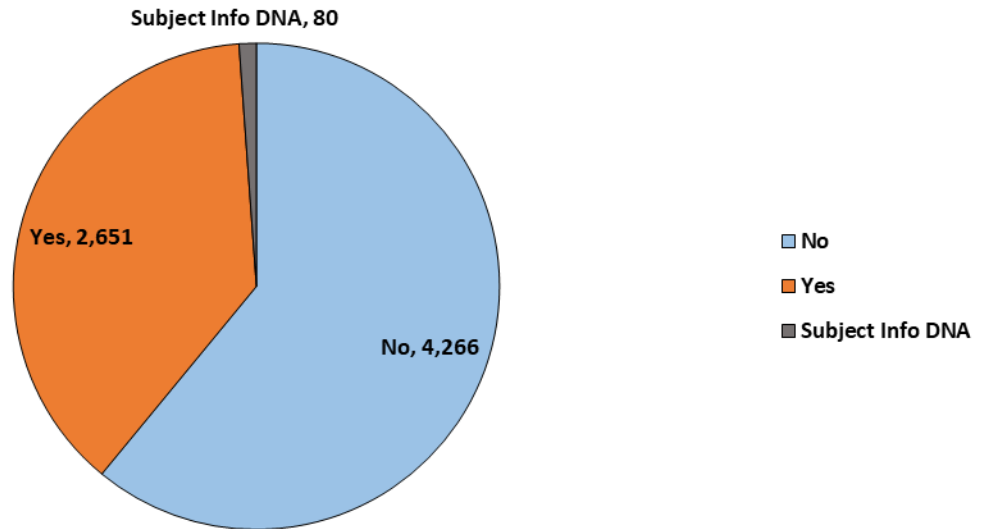


Subject Hospitalization

In 2025, **38 percent of TRR subjects were transported to a hospital for medical treatment or medical clearance, a one- percentage-point decrease from 2024.** Hospital transports include not only individuals who sustained injuries during a use-of-force incident, but also those requiring medical attention for pre-existing injuries, medication administration, medical clearance prior to detention, or mental health evaluations. As a result, the number of subjects transported to a hospital may exceed the number of subjects reported as injured during TRR occurrences.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	4,266	61%
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	2,651	38%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	80	1%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Subject Taken to Hospital



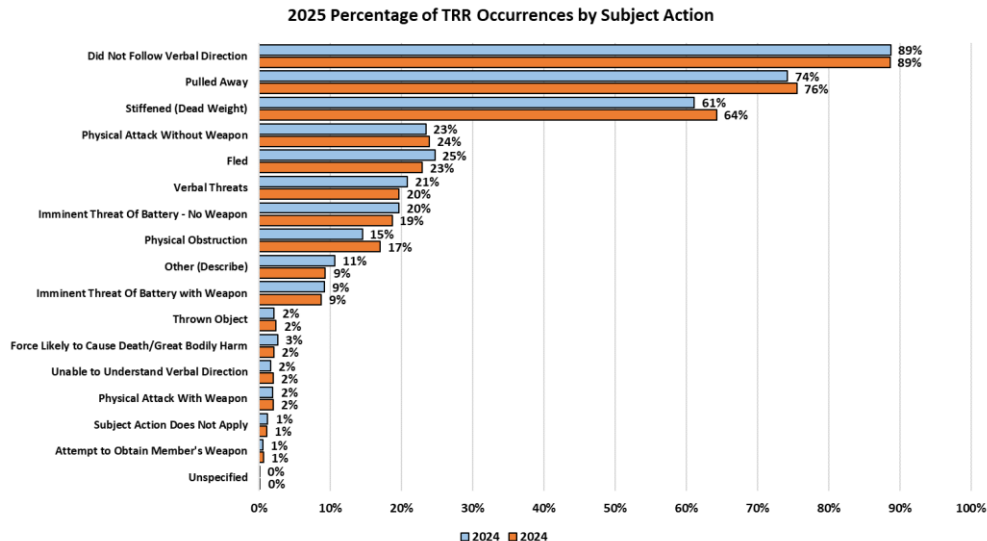


Information about Actions Taken by Persons During TRR Occurrences

Subject Actions

Department members are required to document the person's actions leading up to and during an officer's attempt to de-escalate an incident or use force. There is rarely a single reason for an officer's response. Rather, a combination of actions may contribute to an officer's decision to de-escalate or use force. For example, a person may refuse to follow verbal directions, stiffen up, *and* pull away. The table and chart below show what types of actions were reported in 2025. The most common reported actions were failure to follow the member's verbal direction, pulled away, and stiffening up. These three actions combined were cited 15,983 times in 2025 compared to 14,485 times in 2024. The other subject actions combined were reported 9,167 times in 2025 compared to 8,643 times in 2024. In total, there were 25,150 subject actions reported in 2025 compared to 23,128 times in 2024. This shows a 9 percent increase in subject actions during a TRR occurrence.

Subject Action	TRRs (2024)	% of Total with Subject Action (2024)	TRRs (2025)	% of Total with Subject Action (2025)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	5,746	89%	6,202	89%
Pulled Away	4,806	74%	5,284	76%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	3,961	61%	4,497	64%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	1,518	23%	1,677	24%
Fled	1,601	25%	1,607	23%
Verbal Threats	1,351	21%	1,378	20%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	1,276	20%	1,311	19%
Physical Obstruction	941	15%	1,194	17%
Other (Describe)	690	11%	652	9%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	595	9%	613	9%
Thrown Object	139	2%	170	2%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	171	3%	149	2%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	107	2%	141	2%
Physical Attack With Weapon	128	2%	139	2%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	81	1%	78	1%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	38	1%	47	1%
Unspecified	8	0%	11	0%



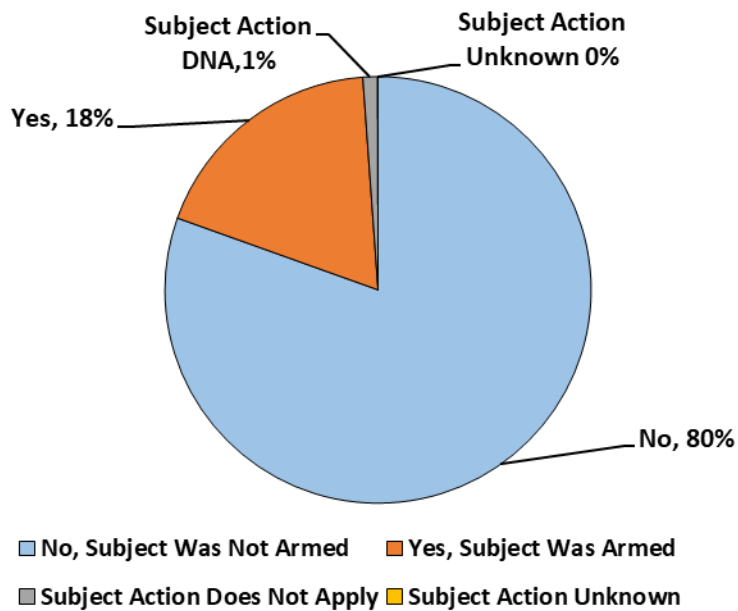


Armed Subjects

The following shows how often persons were armed during TRR occurrences in 2025. Compared to the previous year, officers faced a 6.5 percent decrease in the number of armed subjects (1,376 in 2024 and 1,287 in 2025). During that same time period, there was a **10.8 percent increase** in firearm discharges by department members toward a person or occupied vehicle (**37** in 2024 and **41** in 2025). Based on this data, **the ratio of how often department members encountered armed subjects in 2025 to how often department members discharged their firearm was 31 to 1.**

Was Subject Armed with a Weapon?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
No, Subject Was Not Armed	5,630	80%
Yes, Subject Was Armed	1,287	18%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	78	1%
Subject Action Unknown	2	0%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 TRR Occurrences - Was Subject Armed?



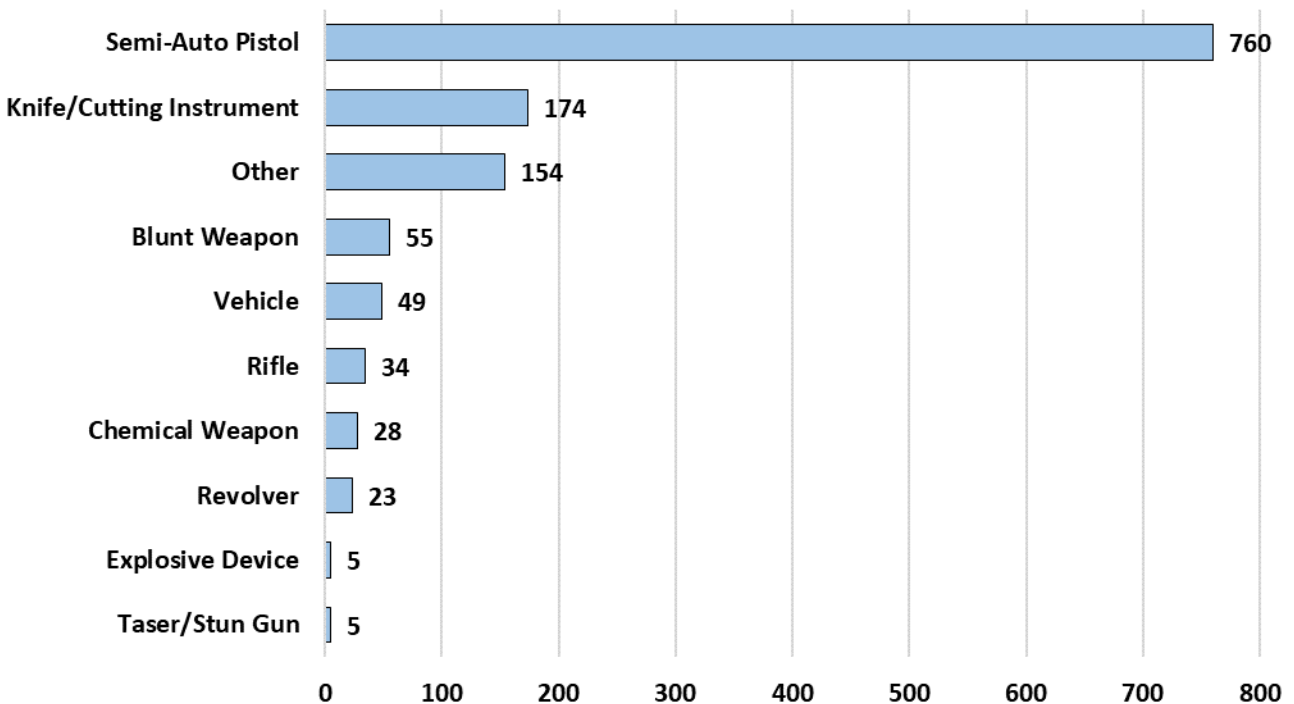


Subject Weapon Type

The following table and chart show the types of weapons persons were armed with during TRR occurrences in 2025. Subjects were armed with a semi-auto pistol in 760 TRR occurrences. That is 59 percent of TRR occurrences where a subject was armed and 11 percent of all TRR occurrences in 2025. "Knife/Cutting Instrument" as a weapon used increased 4 percentage points, from 10 percent in 2024 to 14 percent in 2025. "Other" weapons may include, but are not limited to improvised weapons such as bottles, tools, shoes, and chairs.

Armed Subject - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences with Armed Subject	% of Total TRR Occurrences (6,997)
Semi-Auto Pistol	760	59%	11%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	174	14%	2%
Other	154	12%	2%
Blunt Weapon	55	4%	1%
Vehicle	49	4%	1%
Rifle	34	3%	0%
Chemical Weapon	28	2%	0%
Revolver	23	2%	0%
Explosive Device	5	0%	0%
Taser/Stun Gun	5	0%	0%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Armed Subject Weapon Type





Armed Subject Weapon Use

This table shows if and how armed persons used their weapons during 2025 TRR occurrences. This table shows that in 2025, 58 percent of armed subjects possessed a weapon in a TRR occurrence (743 of 1,287), compared to 59 percent in 2024 (816 of 1,376). Additionally, the number of armed subjects who shot at or shot a department member decreased by 40 percent, from 40 occurrences in 2024 to 24 occurrences in 2025. Despite the overall decrease in armed subjects, the number of armed subjects who attacked a department member remained relatively stable, increasing slightly from 92 occurrences in 2024 to 93 occurrences in 2025.

Armed Subject Weapon Use	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (6,997)
Possessed	743	11%
Displayed - Not Used	170	2%
Does Not Apply	154	2%
Used - Attacked Member	93	1%
Used - Attempt To Attack Member	64	1%
Member Shot/Shot At	24	0%
Unspecified	22	0%
Member at Gunpoint	14	0%
Obtained Member's Weapon	3	0%
Total	1,287	18%

NOTE: Does Not Apply (DNA) means that the member reported a particular question or data point did not apply to their incident.



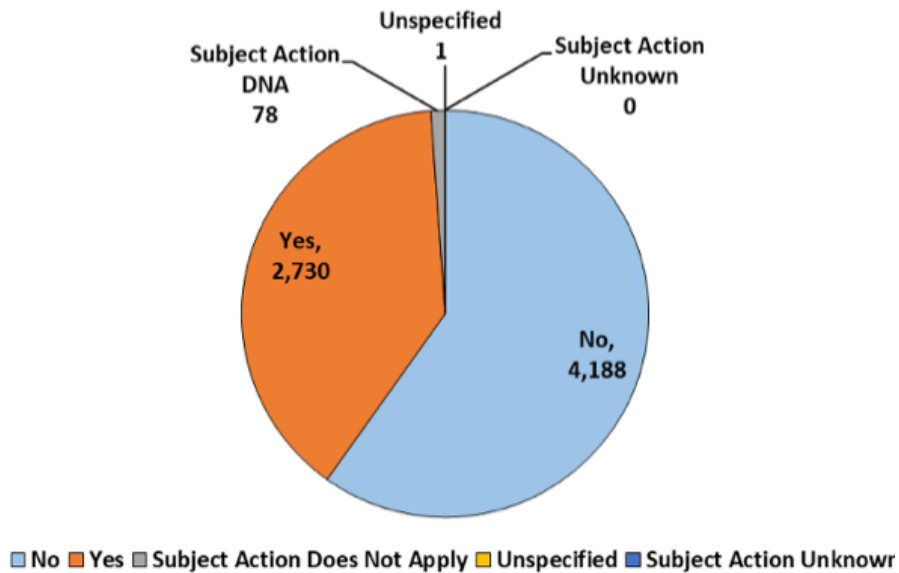


Subject Assault / Battery to Member

The following shows how often persons committed an assault or battery against a department member, as documented in TRRs. **There were 4,188 occurrences in which the subject did not commit assault or battery to an involved member.** This indicates **60 percent** of all TRR occurrences involved an assault or battery to the involved member.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	TRR Occurrences
No	4,188
Yes	2,730
Subject Action Does Not Apply	78
Unspecified	1
Subject Action Unknown	0
Total	6,997

Did Subject Assault or Batter Involved Member?





The table below has been updated from 2024 to encompass more data. It breaks down TRR occurrences by whether the person committed an assault or battery against the member and whether the member responded with force beyond a low-level control tactic. A low-level control tactic is a weaponless, non-impact tactic typically used in conjunction with handcuffing or otherwise controlling a person (e.g., escort hold or wristlock). **There was a 9 percent increase in TRR occurrences in 2025. Seven percent of the total TRR occurrences reported department members not responding with any use of force actions towards the subject when they committed an assault or battery against them. Additionally, 7 percent of all TRR occurrences involved a department member using low level control tactics when the subject assaulted or battered them.**

In TRR occurrences where a subject committed an assault or battery against an involved member performing a police function, 7 percent of those TRR occurrences also reported that department members did not respond with any use of force action against the subject. In 2025, the data shows that 7 percent of TRR occurrences (increasing slightly from 467 in 2024 to 476 in 2025) that involved an assault or battery against an involved member performing a police function resulted in members responding with no force. The data also shows that involved members used force beyond low-level control tactics in 25 percent of TRR occurrences where they were assaulted or battered while performing a police function. Notably, the data indicates that involved member's force responses increase in instances where they are not assaulted or battered by subjects. It should also be noted that the data does not indicate whether the subject was already present in the incident or whether the subject entered the incident while the department member was performing a police function.

Did the Subject commit an assault or battery against the involved member performing a Police Function?	Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member with Member Response?	TRRs Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)	% Change
Yes	No Force Response from Member	467	476	7%	2%
	Highest Force Response used was Low Level Control Tactic	492	479	7%	-3%
	Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	1,577	1,775	25%	13%
No	No Force Response from Member	94	94	1%	0%
	Highest Force Response used was Low Level Control Tactic	991	1,047	15%	6%
	Force Response Beyond Low Level Control Tactic	2,774	3,047	44%	10%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	Subject Action Does Not Apply	81	78	1%	-4%
Unknown	No Force Response from Member	0	1	0%	NC
Total		6,476	6,997	100%	24%

Source: Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026, SID.

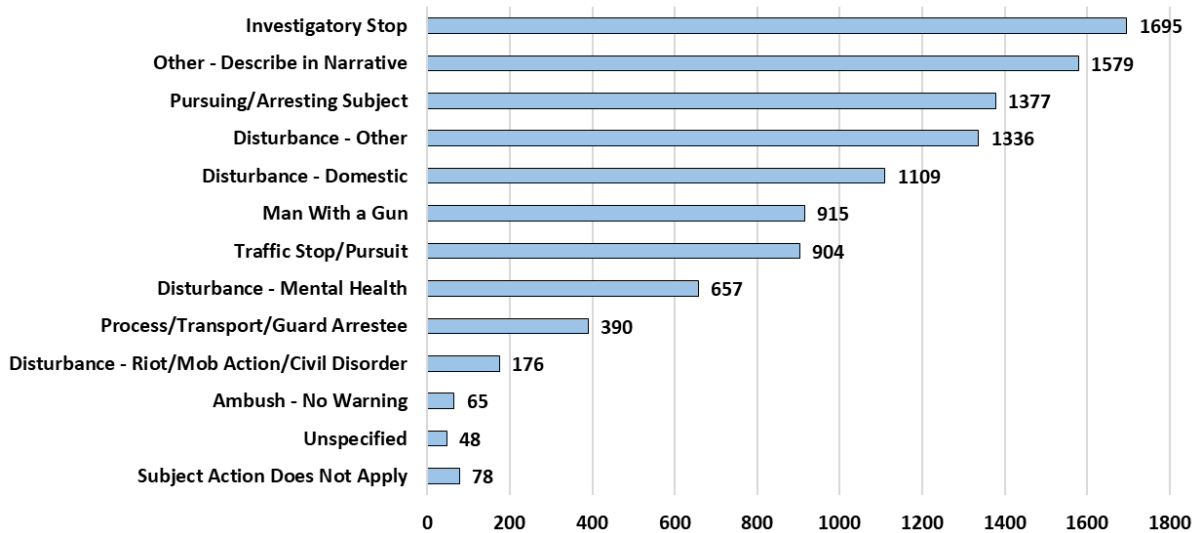


Type of Activity Prior to Force

The table and the chart below illustrate the type of activity or calls for service department members were engaged in leading up to TRR occurrences in 2025. 1,695 of the TRR occurrences involved investigatory stops conducted by department members. The second highest percentage of activities was "Other" which members described in the TRR narrative.

Type of Activity	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences with Subject Activity	% of TRR Occurrences without Subject Activity (2025)
Investigatory Stop	1,695	24%	76%
Other	1,579	23%	77%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	1,377	20%	80%
Disturbance - Other	1,336	19%	81%
Disturbance - Domestic	1,109	16%	84%
Man With a Gun	915	13%	87%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	904	13%	87%
Disturbance - Mental Health	657	9%	91%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	390	6%	94%
Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder	176	3%	97%
Ambush - No Warning	65	1%	99%
Unspecified	48	1%	99%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	78	1%	99%

2025 TRR by Subject Activity Prior to Use of Force



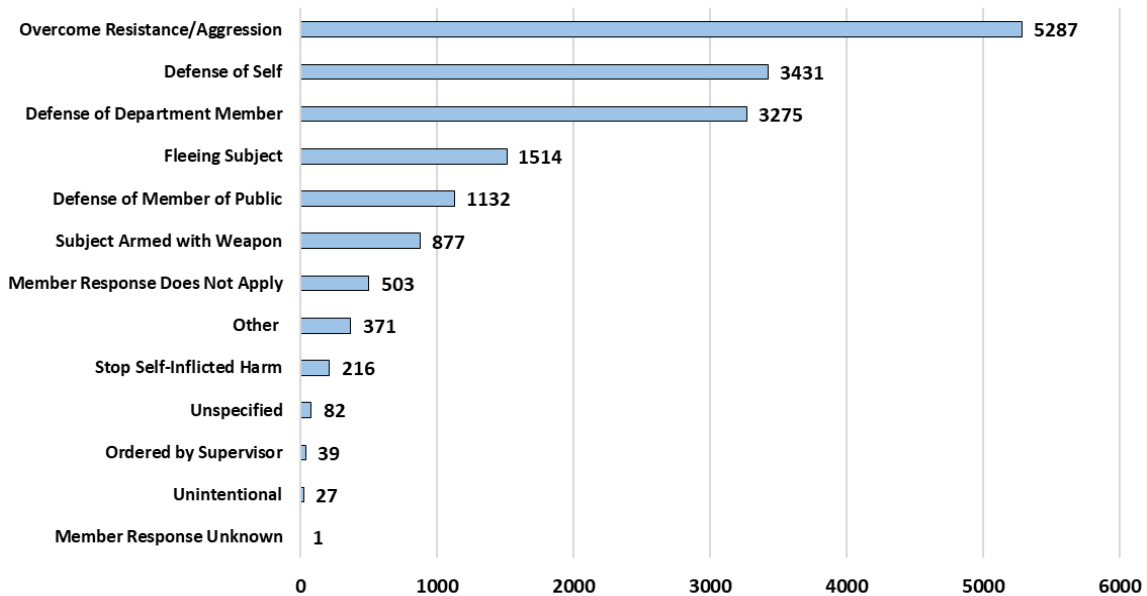


Member Reason for Response

The table below shows how often department members documented specific reasons for their response during a TRR occurrence in 2025. Members may have multiple reasons for their response during a single incident (e.g., overcome aggression and defense of self). **The most common response reason in 2025 was to overcome a person's resistance or aggression at 76 percent (5,287 of 6,997), consistent with the previous year. Additionally, the other top reasons were "Defense of Self," 49 percent, and "Defense of Department Member," 47 percent.** They comprise 11,993 of the 16,755 responses by involved members. Notably, members may have multiple reasons for their response during a single incident.

Member Reason for Response	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (6,997)
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	5,287	76%
Defense of Self	3,431	49%
Defense of Department Member	3,275	47%
Fleeing Subject	1,514	22%
Defense of Member of Public	1,132	16%
Subject Armed with Weapon	877	13%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	7%
Other	371	5%
Stop Self-Inflicted Harm	216	3%
Unspecified	82	1%
Ordered by Supervisor	39	1%
Unintentional	27	0%
Member Response Unknown	1	0%

2025 TRR Occurrences Member Reason for Response

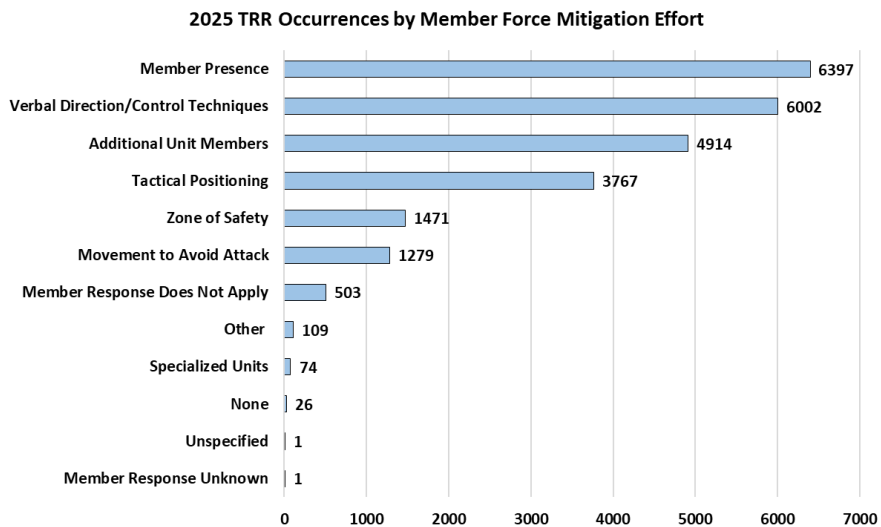




Force Mitigation

Department members are required to report what force mitigation efforts they utilized to avoid using force or reduce the amount of force needed. Members typically utilize multiple force mitigation efforts during a single incident. A comparison of force mitigation efforts between 2024 and 2025 reveals a notable *increase* across nearly all categories, highlighting an apparent departmental shift toward emphasizing de-escalation and layered response strategies. **Member Presence increased by 1 percent from remaining the most frequently reported tactic. Similarly, Verbal Direction/Control Techniques increased by 1 percent, and the use of Additional Unit Members numbers remained the same.** Tactical Positioning and Zone of Safety also saw considerable increases of 12 percent and 13 percent, respectively, reinforcing a tactical approach to scene management. Movement to Avoid Attack increased by 11 percent, reflecting continued focus on non-confrontational physical responses. Notably, the involvement of Specialized Units declined from 116 to 74, while "Other" slightly increased from 104 to 109. Minimal changes were observed in None, Member Response Does Not Apply, and Unknown.

Member Force Mitigation Effort	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (6,997)
Member Presence	6,397	91%
Verbal Direction/Control Techniques	6,002	86%
Additional Unit Members	4,914	70%
Tactical Positioning	3,767	54%
Zone of Safety	1,471	21%
Movement to Avoid Attack	1,279	18%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	7%
Other	109	2%
Specialized Units	74	1%
None	26	0%
Unspecified	1	0%
Member Response Unknown	1	0%



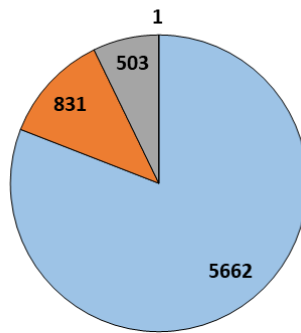


Forced Against Handcuffed Subject

Department members reported using force on handcuffed subjects in 12 percent of TRR occurrences in 2025, up from 9 percent the previous year. This includes the use of control tactics (e.g., escort holds, pulling, pushing/re-directing) to control a person who attempts to pull away in handcuffs or who actively resists getting into a department vehicle for transport.

Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (2025)
No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	5,662	81%
Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	831	12%
Member Response Does Not Apply	503	7%
Member Response Unknown	1	0%

2025 TRR Occurrences - Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?



- No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Member Response Does Not Apply
- Member Response Unknown



Types of Force Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against Handcuffed Subject

The tables below summarize the types of force associated with each of the 831 TRR occurrences in 2025 that involved force used against a person who was handcuffed or otherwise restrained. However, the tables do not identify which specific force types were applied while the person was restrained. For example, a department member may have discharged a Taser, then handcuffed the individual, and subsequently used an escort hold to maintain control as the individual continued to actively resist. In this scenario, all three force types would be reflected in the tables, even though the Taser was used before the individual was handcuffed. Additionally, a single TRR occurrence may involve multiple force types. As a result, the total number of force types reported exceeds the 831 TRR occurrences.

Force Options Associated with TRR Occurrences Involving Force Against a Handcuffed Subject	2024	2025
Physical Force Options and Control Tactics		
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	415	591
Escort Holds	384	530
Push/Physical Redirection	361	515
Take Down	152	208
Other	154	202
Wristlock	115	181
Armbar	68	106
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	18	40
Open Hand Strike	16	33
Pressure Sensitive Areas	20	30
Control Instrument	3	12
Knee Strike	2	10
Kicks	1	3
Elbow Strike	1	2
	1,710	2,463
Taser	4	9
Impact Weapon/ Baton	1	7
Other Weapon	4	4
No Force Options Used	3	2
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	1	1
Firearm	0	0

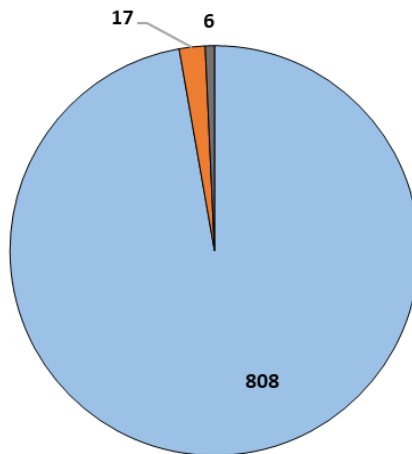


2025 Compliance Determinations—Force Against Handcuffed Subject

TRR occurrences involving reported force against a handcuffed person were found to be in compliance 96 percent of the time in 2024 and 97 percent in 2025. This rate is consistent with all TRR occurrences. Seventeen TRR occurrences were found to be "not in compliance." However, this data does not elaborate on what the specific compliance issue was.

Compliance Codes While the Subject Was Handcuffed	2024	2024 % of Total	2025	2025 % of Total	Difference	% of Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	573	96%	808	97%	235	41%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	20	3%	17	2%	-3	-15%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	7	1%	6	1%	-1	-14%
Total	600	100%	831	100%	231	39%

2025 Compliance Codes While the Subject Was Handcuffed



- In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives
- Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives
- A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident



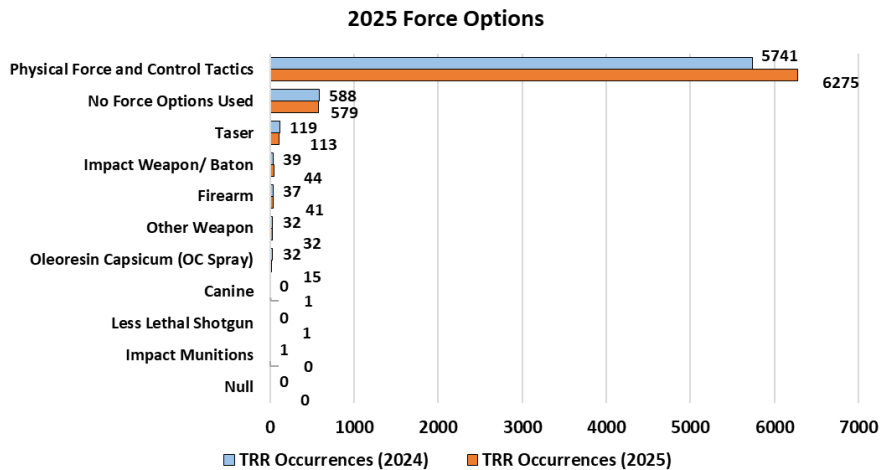
Force Options (All TRRs)

Use of Force by Force Option

Force options are listed by type of force used in 2025. Physical force options and control tactics are further broken down on page 126. Please note, totals in this report may differ from those reported by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division in their year-end report because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews accidental weapon discharges and discharges toward animals. **For this report, a weapon discharge is reported as a force option if reported as defined by department policy.** Per directive G03-02, *De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force*, force is defined as *any physical contact by a department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a person's compliance.* Furthermore, the data in this section is based on entries in the TRR. TRED identifies any TRRs containing entry errors and addresses them via debriefings. To maintain transparency and the integrity of documentation, the involved member cannot retroactively change their reports. Typically, errors in force option entries result in overreporting due to officers erring on the side of caution in their documentation. One common example is reporting the pointing of a Taser while giving verbal warning (without discharging it) as a Taser deployment. For an overview of TRED's debriefings (including for TRR entry errors), please review TRED's 2025 Year-End Report.

The occurrences involving a canine in 2025 increased from 0 in 2024 to 1 in 2025. There was a 100 percent decrease in impact munitions compared to 2024. The total number of force options in 2025 vs 2024 increased by 8 percent consistent with the increase of TRR occurrences in 2024. There was a -53 percent decrease in OC spray use compared to 2024.

Force Options	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	5,741	6,275	9%
No Force Options Used	588	579	-2%
Taser	119	113	-5%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	39	44	13%
Firearm	37	41	11%
Other Weapon	32	32	0%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	32	15	-53%
Canine	0	1	NC
Less Lethal Shotgun	0	1	NC
Impact Munitions	1	0	-100%
Null	0	0	0%





Member Weapon Use

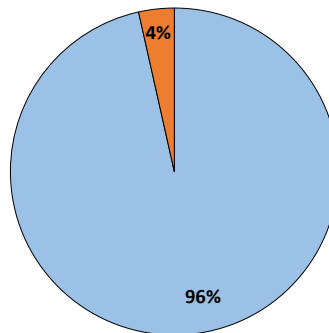
The table and accompanying chart show that a majority of TRR occurrences (96 percent) involved a weaponless response by the department member, that is a 4 percent decrease over the last four years. A "weapon use" may more commonly include a Taser, impact weapon/baton, firearm, or OC spray, and less commonly a canine, impact munitions, less lethal shot gun, or long-range acoustic device. This data represents what was reported by department members in their TRR, and it does not necessarily represent a weapon discharge.

For example, an analysis showed that some department members reported weapon pointing's (e.g., Taser pointing) when it was intended as a de-escalation tactic. Reported weapon use has shown a consistent downward trend, decreasing from 8 percent of all TRR occurrences in 2022 to 7 percent in 2023, 5 percent in 2024, and 4 percent in 2025. The number of TRR occurrences involving weapon use also declined from 354 in 2024 to 243 in 2025, a 31 percent decrease.

Weapon Use Applies?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of TRR Occurrences (2025)
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,692	96%
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	243	4%
Total	6,935	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 - Percentage of TRR Occurrences - Does Weapon Apply?



■ No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply
 ■ Yes, Weapon Use Applies

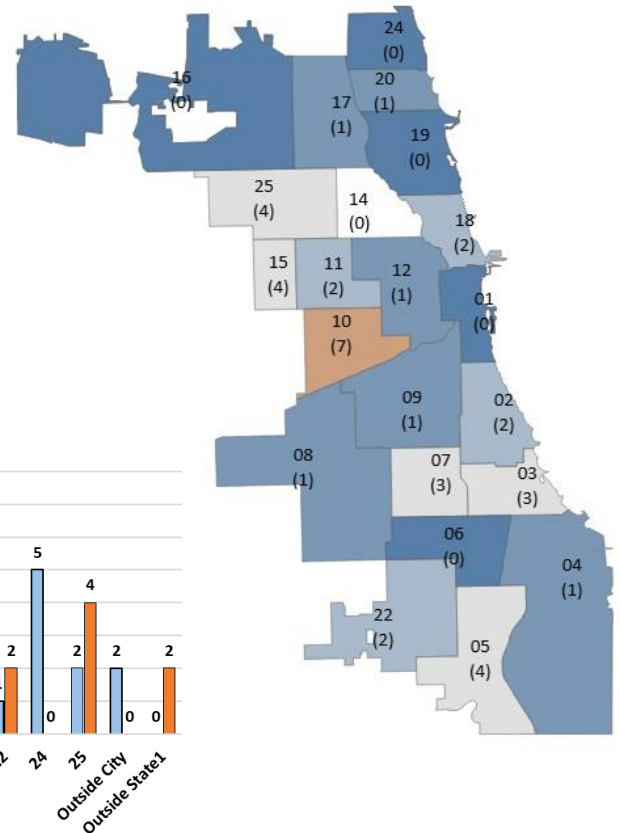


Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

District	TRR Occurrences 2024	TRR Occurrences 2025	(+/-)	Occurrence % Change
01	1	0	-1	-100%
02	1	2	1	100%
03	2	3	1	50%
04	1	1	0	0%
05	2	4	2	100%
06	2	0	-2	-100%
07	0	3	3	NC
08	2	1	-1	-50%
09	2	1	-1	-50%
10	0	7	7	NC
11	4	2	-2	-50%
12	2	1	-1	-50%
14	0	0	0	0%
15	3	4	1	33%
16	1	0	-1	-100%
17	0	1	1	NC
18	3	2	-1	-33%
19	1	0	-1	-100%
20	0	1	1	NC
22	1	2	1	100%
24	5	0	-5	-100%
25	2	4	2	100%
Outside City	2	0	-2	-100%
Outside State ¹	0	2	2	NC
Total	37	41	4	11%

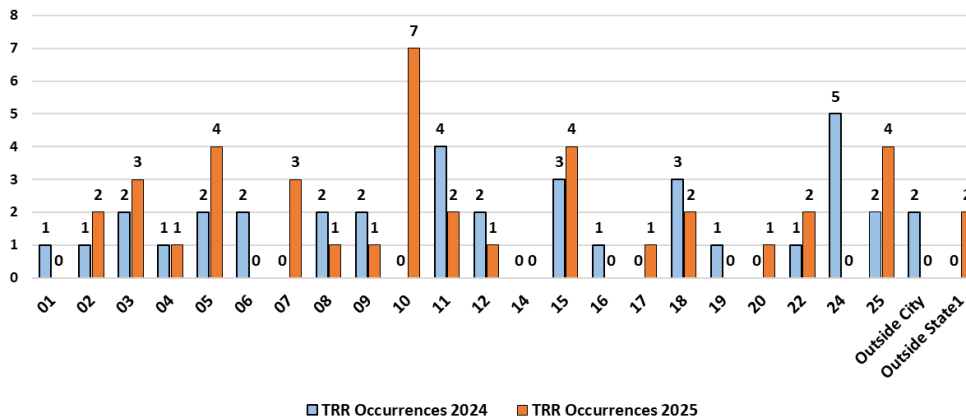
The table and chart report the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or an occupied vehicle. There was a 11 percent increase in firearm discharge by district of occurrence in 2025. Districts 2, 5, 22 and 25 saw the largest occurrence percentage increase. This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

Firearm Discharges by District of Occurrence



Source: TRED. Data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026.
 Note Two out of state TRRs in 2025, started in Chicago and ended in Hammond, Indiana.

2025 Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence





Taser Use by District of Occurrence

The data reveals that between 2024 and 2025, there was a 5 percent decrease in TRR occurrences involving Tasers, declining from 119 to 113 incidents. The largest increases occurred in Districts 06 and 15, where Taser-related occurrences increased from 4 to 16 and from 2 to 8, respectively, representing 300 percent increases in both districts. District 10 also doubled from 3 to 6 incidents.

Conversely, several districts experienced notable declines. District 01 decreased from 12 to 5 incidents, District 22 declined from 8 to 1 incident, and District 19 decreased from 7 to 2 incidents. District 04 also experienced a significant decline, dropping from 6 to 2 incidents.

There was 1 Taser-related TRR classified as "Outside City" in 2025, compared to 2 in 2024. Overall, while Taser-related TRRs decreased slightly citywide, the distribution of incidents varied considerably across districts.

Taser Use - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
01	12	5	-7	-58%
02	9	8	-1	-11%
03	9	5	-4	-44%
04	6	2	-4	-67%
05	4	3	-1	-25%
06	4	16	12	300%
07	9	6	-3	-33%
08	9	4	-5	-56%
09	3	5	2	67%
10	3	6	3	100%
11	6	5	-1	-17%
12	4	5	1	25%
14	5	7	2	40%
15	2	8	6	300%
16	4	7	3	75%
17	1	1	0	0%
18	7	11	4	57%
19	7	2	-5	-71%
20	0	0	0	0%
22	8	1	-7	-88%
24	2	2	0	0%
25	3	3	0	0%
Outside City	2	1	-1	-50%
Total	119	113	-6	-5%

Taser Use in Schools

According to CPD policy, Tasers will not be used in a school or on students, unless the department member determines it is reasonable and immediately necessary based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented.



Taser Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows Taser use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. Seventeen of the twenty-two districts had the same or fewer number of Taser deployments in 2025 compared to the previous year. The districts with no increase in Taser deployments were the 2nd, 17th, 20th, 24th, and 25th Districts. The districts with fewer Taser deployments were the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 19th, and 22nd Districts.

The largest increases occurred in the 6th District, which increased from 4 to 15 deployments, and the 15th District, which increased from 2 to 7 deployments. Overall, Taser deployments by district law enforcement personnel decreased by 4 percent, from 107 in 2024 to 103 in 2025.

CPD - District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	8	5	-3	-38%
2nd District - Wentworth	8	8	0	0%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	9	5	-4	-44%
4th District - South Chicago	6	1	-5	-83%
5th District - Calumet	4	3	-1	-25%
6th District - Gresham	4	15	11	275%
7th District - Englewood	8	5	-3	-38%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	8	4	-4	-50%
9th District - Deering	3	4	1	33%
10th District - Ogden	2	6	4	200%
11th District - Harrison	6	4	-2	-33%
12th District - Near West	3	5	2	67%
14th District - Shakespeare	5	7	2	40%
15th District - Austin	2	7	5	250%
16th District - Jefferson Park	4	5	1	25%
17th District - Albany Park	1	1	0	0%
18th District - Near North	7	10	3	43%
19th District - Town Hall	7	2	-5	-71%
20th District - Lincoln	0	0	0	0%
22nd District - Morgan Park	7	1	-6	-86%
24th District - Rogers Park	2	2	0	0%
25th District - Grand Central	3	3	0	0%
Total	107	103	-4	-4%



Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

There were 10 Taser deployment by department members assigned to units outside the district in 2025. Units outside the district include special units that focus on specific issues (e.g. traffic, gangs, public transportation and critical incidents.)

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - NORTH	2	1	-1	-50%
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS UNIT (HOU)	0	1	1	NC
TRAFFIC SECTION (TS)	2	0	-2	-100%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	3	2	-1	-33%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 2	1	0	-1	-100%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 3	1	1	0	0%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 4	2	1	-1	-50%
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	0	2	2	NC
DETACHED SERVICES (DS) - UNIFORMED SUPPORT DIVISION	0	1	1	NC
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	0	1	1	NC
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	12	10	-2	-17%





OC Spray Use by District of Occurrence

The data on OC (oleoresin capsicum) Spray usage across districts shows a total decrease in TRR occurrences from 32 in 2024 to 15 in 2025. This represents a 53 percent decline in reported OC spray deployments. The most significant change occurred in the 12th District, where usage dropped from 16 incidents in 2024 to zero in 2025. Additional declines were observed in the 22nd and 24th Districts, both of which decreased from 2 occurrences to none, while the 5th District declined from 3 occurrences to 1.

Several districts that reported no OC spray use in 2024 recorded deployments in 2025, including the 1st, 10th, 11th, 18th, and 25th Districts. The 25th District experienced the largest increase, rising from 0 to 2 incidents. The 8th District also increased from 2 to 3 incidents. Districts 02, 06, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 20 reported zero OC spray occurrences in both years. Overall, the data indicates a substantial reduction in OC spray use citywide, driven largely by the absence of deployments in the 12th District and declines across several other districts.

OC Spray - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
01	0	1	1	NC
02	0	0	0	0%
03	1	0	-1	-100%
04	2	1	-1	-50%
05	3	1	-2	-67%
06	0	0	0	0%
07	1	1	0	0%
08	2	3	1	50%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	0	1	1	NC
11	0	1	1	NC
12	16	0	-16	-100%
14	0	0	0	0%
15	0	0	0	0%
16	0	0	0	0%
17	0	0	0	0%
18	0	1	1	NC
19	1	0	-1	-100%
20	0	0	0	0%
22	2	0	-2	-100%
24	2	0	-2	-100%
25	0	2	2	NC
Outside City	0	1	1	NC
Total	32	15	-17	-53%



OC Use by District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC spray use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. OC spray use by district personnel increased by 10 percent in 2025, rising from 10 to 11 TRR occurrences.

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	0	1	1	NC
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	0	0	0	NC
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	1	0	-1	-100%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	0	1	1	NC
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	1	1	0	0%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	0	0	0	0%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	1	1	0	0%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	1	3	2	200%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	2	2	0	0%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	0	1	1	NC
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	0	0	0	0%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	0	0	0	0%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	0	0	0	0%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	0	0	0	0%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	0	0	0	0%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	0	0	0	0%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	0	0	0	0%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	1	0	-1	-100%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	0	0	0	0%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	2	0	-2	-100%
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	0	1	1	NC
Total	10	11	1	10%



OC Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC spray uses by department members assigned to units other than district law enforcement. The Investigative Field Group reported 1 OC spray use in 2025. The Community Safety Team reported no OC spray uses.

OC spray use by members outside district law enforcement decreased substantially in 2025, falling from 22 reported occurrences in 2024 to 4 in 2025, an 82 percent decline. This decrease was largely driven by the CPD SWAT Unit, which reported 21 OC spray uses in 2024 and none in 2025. The SWAT Unit is a specially trained unit responsible for responding to high-risk, critical incidents.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 4	0	1	1	NC
AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - SOUTH	1	0	-1	-100%
DETECTIVES - AREA 4	0	1	1	NC
DETECTIVES - AREA 5	0	1	1	NC
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	0	1	1	NC
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	21	0	-21	-100%
Total	22	4	-18	-82%





Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence

Impact weapon use increased by 13 percent in 2025 compared to 2024. There were 5 additional TRR occurrences involving baton/impact weapons. The 6th District had the greatest increase of 10 TRR occurrences in 2025 compared to 5 TRR occurrences in 2024.

Baton/Impact Weapon - District of Occurrence	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
01	5	3	-2	-40%
02	1	1	0	0%
03	1	4	3	300%
04	1	0	-1	-100%
05	4	2	-2	-50%
06	5	10	5	100%
07	1	0	-1	-100%
08	1	3	2	200%
09	2	1	-1	-50%
10	6	3	-3	-50%
11	2	2	0	0%
12	5	1	-4	-80%
14	2	0	-2	-100%
15	1	4	3	300%
16	0	1	1	NC
17	0	1	1	NC
18	0	2	2	NC
19	2	2	0	0%
20	0	2	2	NC
22	0	1	1	NC
24	0	1	1	NC
25	0	0	0	0%
Outside City	0	0	0	0%
Total	39	44	5	13%



Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement

Overall, there was a 14 percent increase in 2025 compared to 2024 for the total number of TRR occurrences with a baton/impact weapon. The district with the largest difference in Baton/Impact Weapon uses between 2024 and 2025 was District 06, with 5 more Baton/Impact Weapon uses in 2025, increasing from 5 incidents to 10 incidents.

CPD Unit: District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	2	1	-1	-50%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	1	1	0	0%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	1	4	3	300%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	1	0	-1	-100%
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	5	3	-2	-40%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	5	10	5	100%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	2	0	-2	-100%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	1	1	0	0%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	3	1	-2	-67%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	2	4	2	100%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	2	1	-1	-50%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	4	1	-3	-75%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	2	0	-2	-100%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	1	3	2	200%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	1	1	0	0%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	0	0	0	0%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	0	1	1	NC
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	2	2	0	0%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	0	2	2	NC
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	0	1	1	NC
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	0	1	1	NC
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	0	2	2	NC
Total	35	40	5	14%



Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement

Baton/Impact weapon use by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement remained the same in 2025, as well in 2024.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	(+/-)	% Change
BUREAU OF DETECTIVES (BOD)	1	0	-1	-100%
NARCOTICS DIVISION (ND)	1	0	-1	-100%
GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION (GID)	0	1	1	NC
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	1	0	-1	-100%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 5	1	0	-1	-100%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	0	2	2	NC
TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	0	1	1	NC
Total	4	4	0	0%



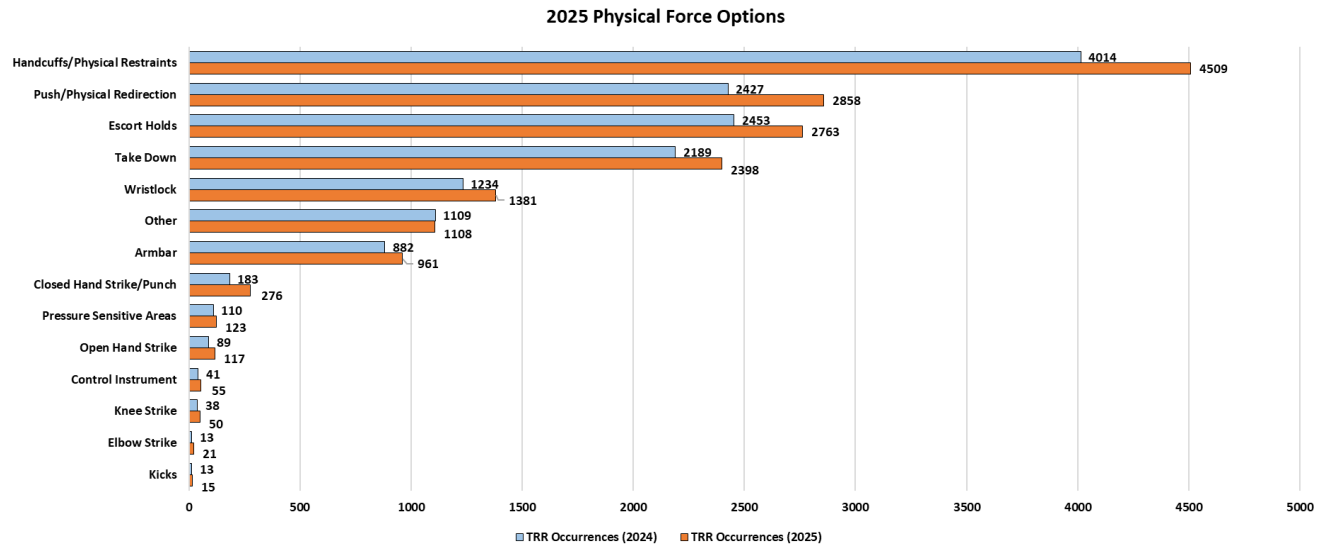


Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

The table and chart below show a distribution of 16,635 physical force options by specific type, utilized in 6,997 TRR occurrences in 2025. Overall, there were increases in all physical force options compared to 2024, except “Other,” which remained essentially unchanged from the prior year.

Physical Force Options	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	4,017	4,510	12%
Push/Physical Redirection	2,428	2,859	18%
Escort Holds	2,454	2,763	13%
Take Down	2,190	2,399	10%
Wristlock	1,234	1,381	12%
Other	1,111	1,110	0%
Armbar	882	961	9%
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	183	276	51%
Pressure Sensitive Areas	110	123	12%
Open Hand Strike	89	117	31%
Control Instrument	42	55	31%
Knee Strike	38	50	32%
Elbow Strike	13	21	62%
Kicks	13	15	15%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.





Unintentional Weapon Discharges/Weapon Types

In 2025 there were 256 TRR occurrences involving a member discharging a weapon (i.e., a Taser, firearm, or OC device.) Two of these 243 occurrences were unintentional discharges.

Unintentional Discharge?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)	% of Total Weapon Use (2025)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,693	96%	
No, Not an Unintentional Discharge	256	4%	99%
Yes, Unintentional Discharge	2	0%	1%
Total	6,951	100%	100%

Sources: TRED/SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

In 2025, there were a total of 2 unintentional discharge occurrences reported. Impact weapon/baton accounted for 0 occurrences, while both firearms and Tasers accounted for 1 incident each. This represents a 92 percent decrease in accidental discharge occurrences compared to 2024.

Unintentional Discharge - Weapon Type	TRR Occurrences (2025)
Impact Weapon/ Baton	0
Firearm	1
Taser	1
Total	2

Sources: TRED/SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.





Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal

In 2025, there were 13 weapon discharges to destroy or deter an animal, a decrease of 6 occurrences from 2024. These occurrences accounted for less than 1 percent of all TRR occurrences.

Weapon use applies?	Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% TRR Occurrences with Weapon Use	% TRR Occurrences (6997)
No	Weapon Use Does Not Apply	6,692	0%	96%
	Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	1	0%	0%
Yes	Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	13	5%	0%
	Not a Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	245	95%	4%
Total		6,951	100%	100%

Source: TRED & SID. Data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026

In 2025, there were 48 erroneous weapon use occurrences identified in the Force Options table. Erroneous Taser use was the most common, accounting for 28 of the 48 occurrences (58 percent), followed by Erroneous Firearm use (11 occurrences, 23 percent) and Erroneous OC Spray use (7 occurrences, 15 percent). Of the 48 total, 34 (71 percent) were classified as unintentional discharges, while the remaining 14 (29 percent) involved force where weapon use did not apply.

FORCE OPTIONS		Force Level	Unintentional Discharge ¹	Weapon Use Does Not Apply ²	Total	
No, Weapon Use Doesn't Apply / Weapon Use Does Not Apply	Erroneous Firearm	Level I	0	1	1	
		Level II	6	2	8	
		Level III	1	1	2	
	Erroneous Firearm Totals			7	4	11
	Erroneous Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	Level I	1	0	0	1
		Level II	0	0	6	6
	Erroneous Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) Totals			1	6	7
	Erroneous Other Totals		Level II	0	2	2
	Erroneous Taser	Level I	0	0	1	1
		Level II	26	26	1	27
Erroneous Taser Totals			26	2	28	
Total			34	14	48	

Note: When the Weapon Use Does Not Apply box was checked in the TRR the box No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply was also checked.

Sources: SID and TRED. This data is accurate as of May 7, 2026. At the time of this reporting, June 15, 2026 this data is undetermined by the TRED unit.



TRR Occurrences—Compliance

Compliance Determinations

At the conclusion of each incident commander's investigation of a use of force occurrence, they are required to make one of the following three determinations regarding the use of force: (1.) *In compliance*; (2.) *Not in compliance*; or (3.) *Deadly force or officer-involved death incident*. The incident commander then refers uses of force determined not to be in compliance, as well as deadly force or officer-involved death incidents, to COPA for follow-up investigation.

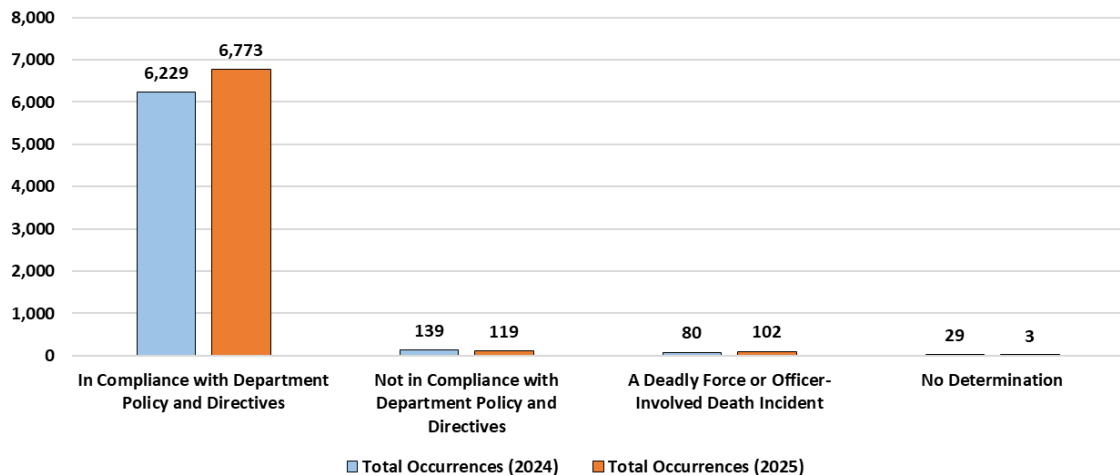
Compliance Determination	Total Occurrences (2024)	Total Occurrences (2025)	Occurrence % Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	6,229	6,773	9%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	139	119	-14%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	80	102	28%
No Determination	29	3	-90%

Source: TRED. Data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026.

TRR Occurrences by Compliance Determination (2024-2025)	% Total Occurrences (2024)	% Total Occurrences (2025)
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	96%	97%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	2%	2%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	1%	1%
No Determination	0%	0%

Source: TRED. Data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026.

2025 Compliance Determination

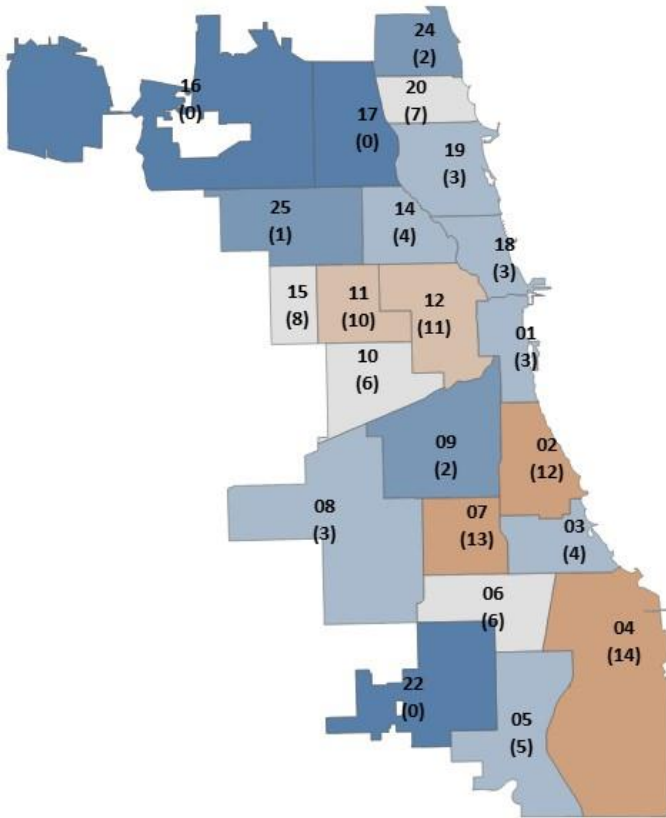




TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by District

TRR occurrences across districts from 2024 to 2025 reflect an overall decrease in Non-Compliance by District from 139 to 119, a 14 percent decrease. Several districts experienced notable changes. District 04 saw a dramatic increase, rising from 6 TRRs in 2024 to 14 in 2025. Conversely, District 25 had the most significant decrease, dropping from 8 to 1 TRR. Other districts with substantial decreases include District 01, from 8 to 3, and District 09, from 11 to 2. Districts 02 and 10 remained relatively consistent with no change, while District 07 and District 12 showed notable increases, rising from 7 to 13 and 6 to 11, respectively.

TRRs not in Compliance by District



District	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
01	8	3	-63%
02	12	12	0%
03	3	4	33%
04	6	14	133%
05	7	5	-29%
06	4	6	50%
07	7	13	86%
08	4	3	-25%
09	11	2	-82%
10	6	6	0%
11	11	10	-9%
12	6	11	83%
14	3	4	33%
15	11	8	-27%
16	3	0	-100%
17	1	0	-100%
18	6	3	-50%
19	6	3	-50%
20	6	7	17%
22	2	0	-100%
24	7	2	-71%
25	8	1	-88%
Outside City	1	2	100%
Total	139	119	-14%

Source: TRED. Data is accurate as of May 7th, 2026.

Note: The number of non-compliance occurrences in each district are denoted in parentheses.



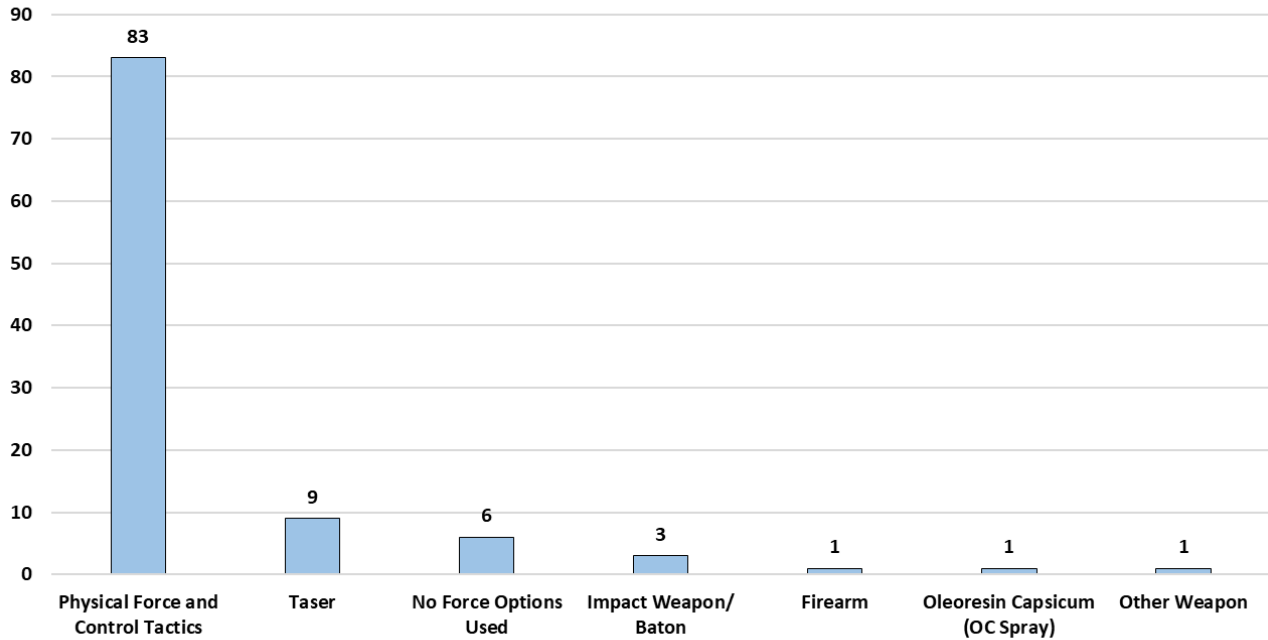
TRR Occurrences: Non-Compliance by Force Option

In 2025, there were 104 force options associated with TRR occurrences that received a non-compliance determination in 2025. TRR occurrences involving Physical Force and Control Tactics and Taser usage decreased by 23 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Non-compliance determinations involving Baton/Impact Weapon and OC spray increased from two to three occurrences and from zero to one occurrence, respectively.

Note: CPD does *not* make compliance determinations on incidents involving a firearm discharge toward a person or vehicle. These incidents are investigated by COPA.

TRR Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option	TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	Occurrence % Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	108	83	-23%
Taser	16	9	-44%
No Force Options Used	6	6	0%
Impact Weapon/ Baton	2	3	50%
Firearm	1	1	0%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	0	1	NC
Other Weapon	1	1	0%

2025 TRR Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option



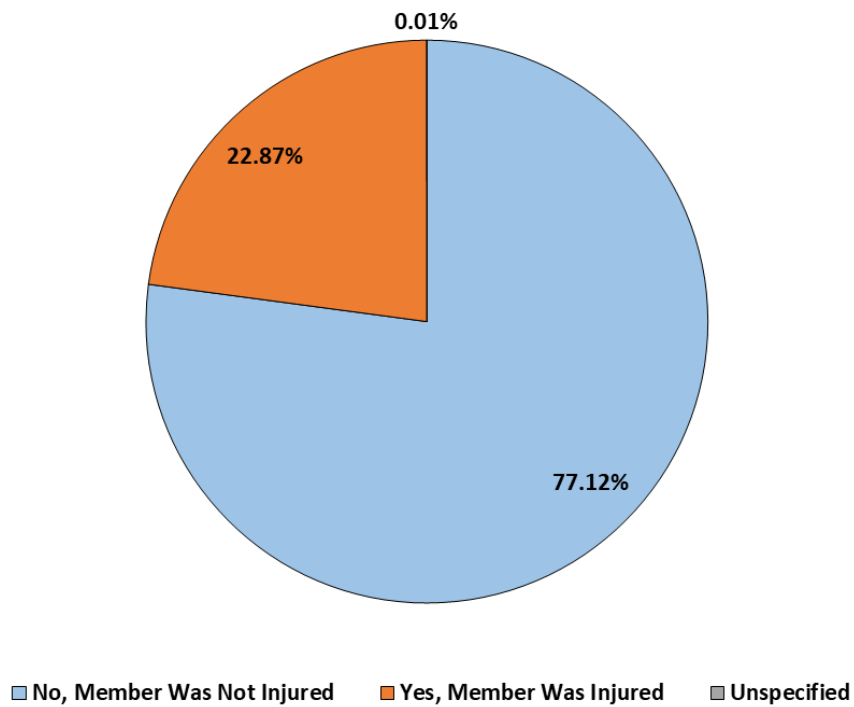


Member Injury Status

As shown, department members were injured in 23 percent of TRR occurrences in 2025, a decrease of 3 percentage point compared to 2024 (26 percent).

Was Member Injured?	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
No, Member Was Not Injured	5,396	77%
Yes, Member Was Injured	1,600	23%
Unspecified	1	0%
Total	6,997	100%

2025 - % of TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status



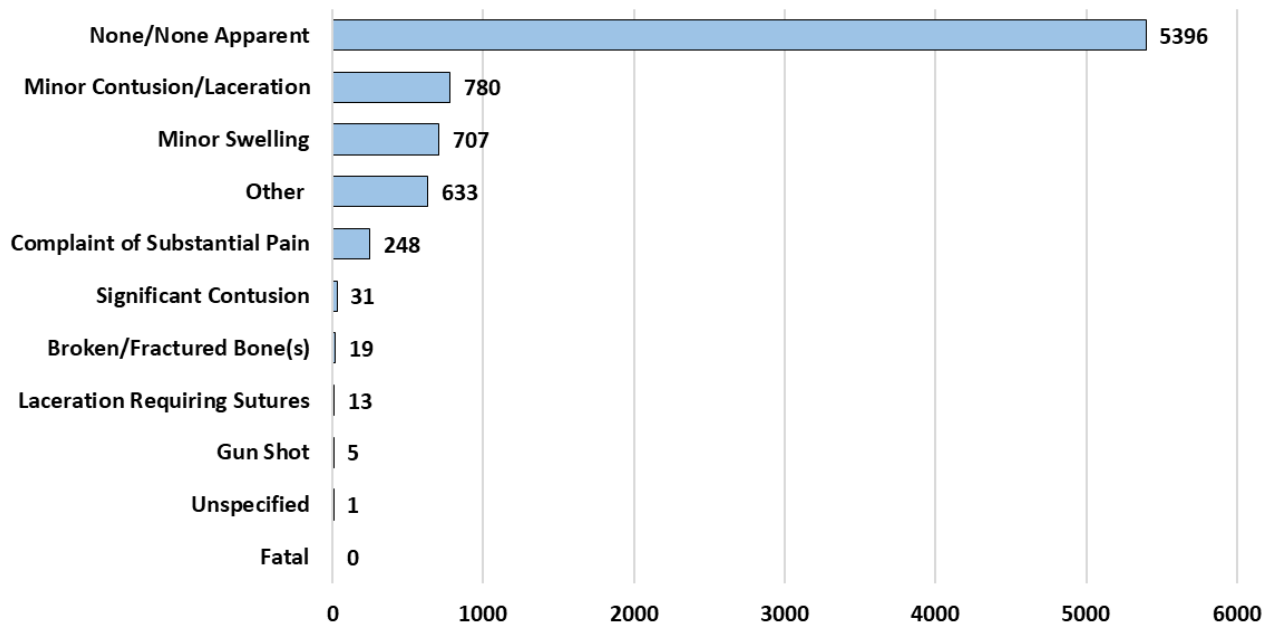


Member Injury Type

Minor contusions/lacerations and minor swelling were the most frequently reported injury types in 2025, together representing 21 percent of all subject injuries documented in TRRs. Although total TRR occurrences increased by 8 percent compared to 2024, reported subject injuries climbed at a steeper rate of approximately 30 percent. Even so, the vast majority of 2025 TRR incidents still resulted in no apparent injury to the subject. It is worth noting that subjects may present with more than one injury.

Member Injury Type	TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Total (2025)
None/None Apparent	5,396	77%
Minor Contusion/Laceration	780	11%
Minor Swelling	707	10%
Other	633	9%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	248	4%
Significant Contusion	31	0%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	19	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	13	0%
Gun Shot	5	0%
Unspecified	1	0%
Fatal	0	0%

2025 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Type





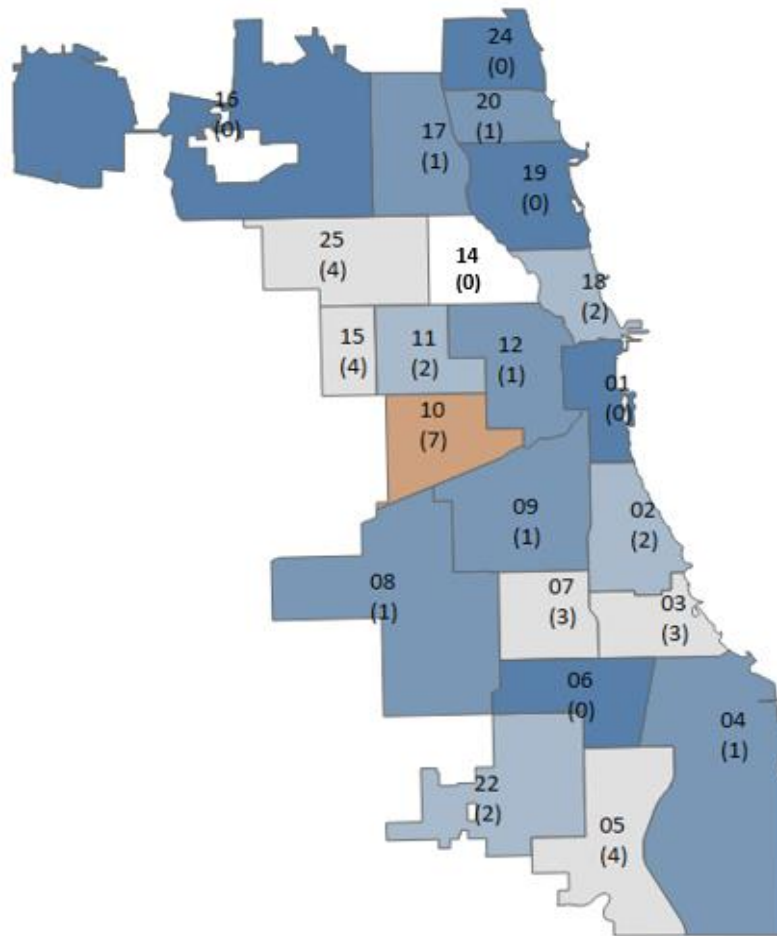
Level 3 Use of Force

The following pages show data specifically related to Level 3 TRR occurrences. Level 3 TRR occurrences always involve the use of force by a department member. **Level 3 force includes deadly force**, force resulting in **life-threatening injury**, or **force resulting in admission to a hospital**. There were 47 Level 3 uses of force (deadly force firearm discharge) in 2025. Of these, 41 were firearm discharges by a department member.

Firearm Discharges by District

The map below shows where CPD firearm discharges occurred in 2025, by district (district totals are listed in parentheses).

Firearm Discharges by District of Occurrence





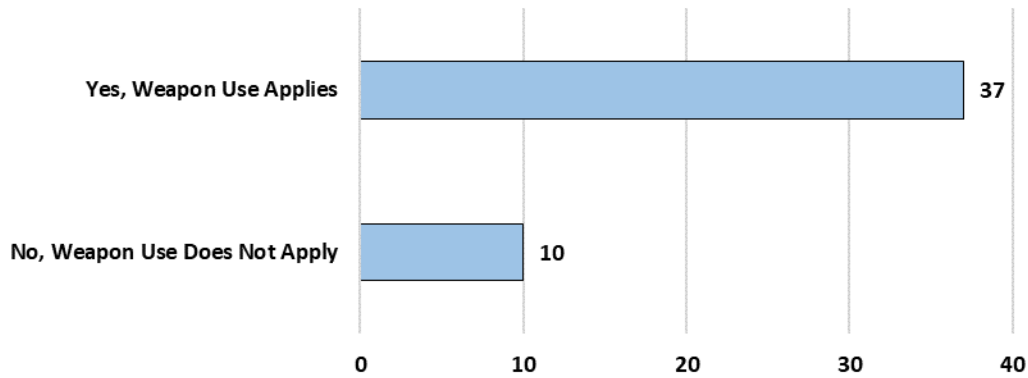
Count of TRRs by Member Weapon Use

Level 3 use of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon by the involved member (e.g., firearm, taser, OC spray, or baton). Despite a 20 percent decrease in overall Level III TRR occurrences in 2025 (from 59 to 47 occurrences), the number of Level III occurrences involving weapon use remained relatively unchanged, decreasing by only one occurrence (from 38 to 37 occurrences). Consequently, weapon-related occurrences represented a larger share of all Level III TRRs, increasing from 64 percent in 2024 to 79 percent in 2025. This shift was driven primarily by a substantial decline in Level III occurrences that did not involve weapon use, which decreased by 52 percent (from 21 to 10 occurrences). The increased proportion of weapon-related Level III occurrences may reflect changes in occurrences characteristics, Department policy, annual training initiatives, or training recommendations provided by TRED.

Weapon Use Applies?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III of TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	37	79%
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	10	21%
Level III Total	47	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences - Does Weapon Use Apply?





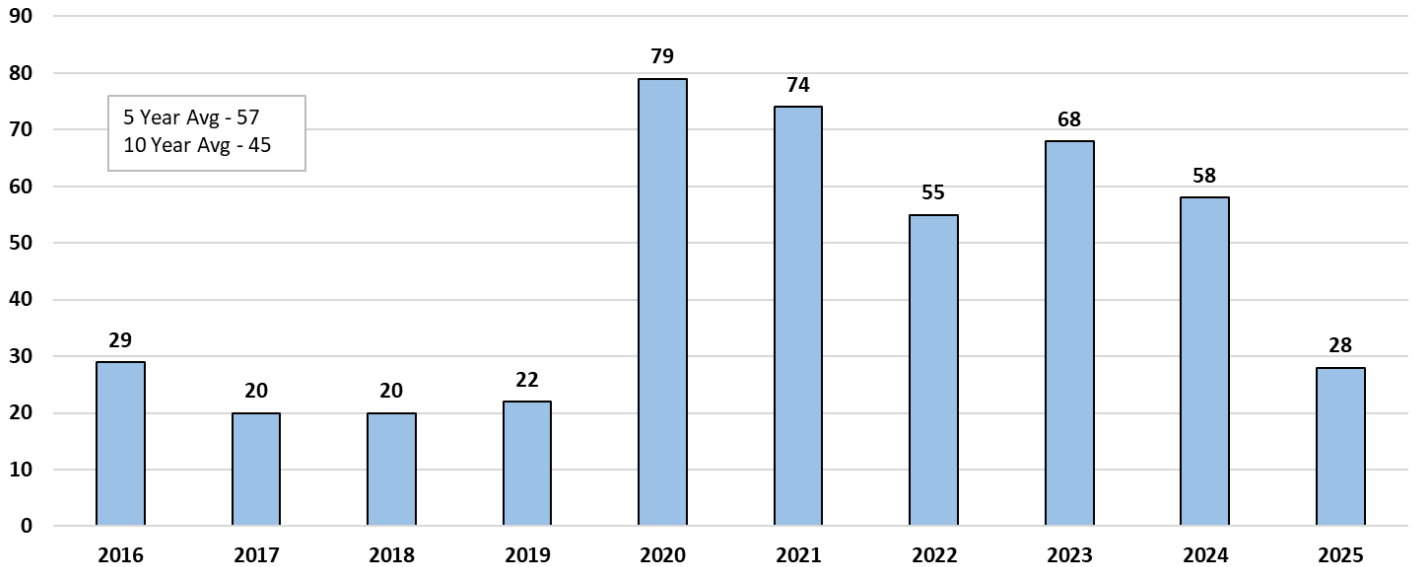
Officers Shot/Shot At

The following table and the chart show police officers shot and shot at since 2016. Prior to 2020, CPD tracked these by incident totals. Beginning in mid-2020, CPD began tracking individual police officers shot or shot at. **In 2025, there were 28 instances in which an officer was shot or shot at which shows a 52 percent decrease compared to 2024.**

Officers Shot or Shot At	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Police Officers Shot At	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1
Police Officers Shot (Non-Fatal)	8	6	3	4	10	14	8	2	4	3
Police Officers Shot (Fatal)	21	14	15	17	69	58	47	64	52	24
Total Officers Shot or Shot At	29	20	20	22	79	74	55	68	58	28

Source: Homicide Desk, Bureau of Detectives. Year-end data is accurate as of February 6, 2026.

Officers Shot or Shot At 2016 - 2025



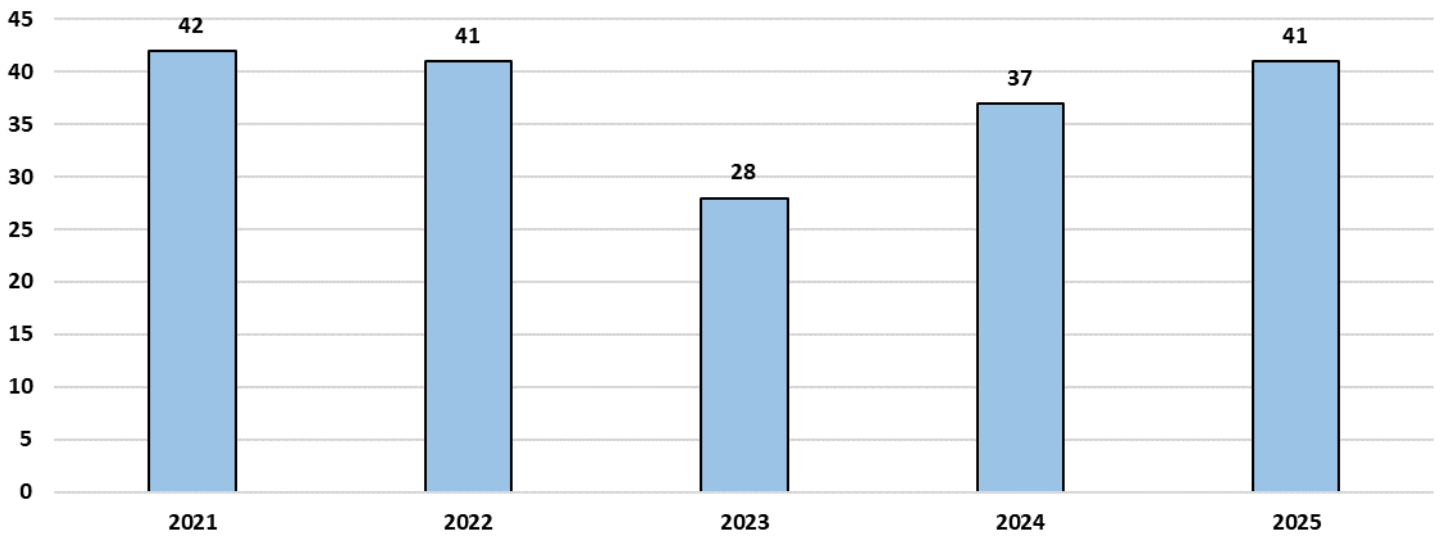


Firearm Discharge Occurrences—Five Year Review

TRR occurrences involving a firearm discharge by CPD members increased from 37 to 41 in 2025, an 11 percent increase. The five-year average from 2021 to 2025 is 38.

Year	TRR Occurrences
2021	42
2022	41
2023	28
2024	37
2025	41

Firearm Discharge Occurrences—Five Year Review





Level 3 Force Type (2025)

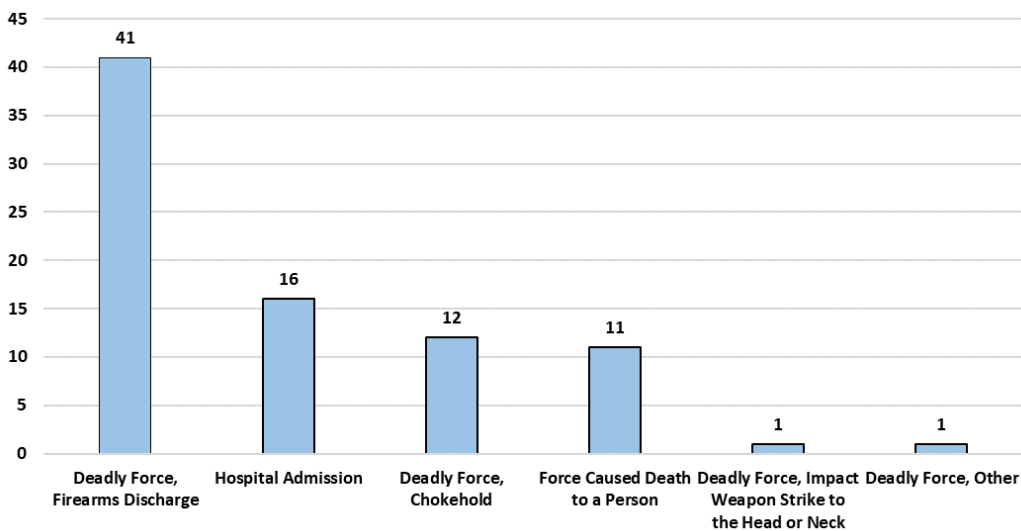
Level 3 force encompasses occurrences involving deadly force, including firearm discharges directed at a person or occupied vehicle, chokeholds, impact weapon strikes to the head, and other force reasonably likely to cause death or great bodily harm. It also includes occurrences resulting in death or injuries requiring hospital admission. Because a single TRR may contain multiple Level 3 force elements, the number of recorded Level 3 force types can exceed the total number of Level 3 TRR occurrences. For instance, one incident may involve both a firearm discharge and an injury requiring hospitalization. The table below summarizes the Level 3 force types associated with the Level 3 TRR occurrences documented during the 2025 reporting period.

As part of its review process, TRED verifies that department members, including supervisors, have properly documented each incident. To

Level III TRR Type (2025)	Yes	Unknown
Deadly Force, Firearms Discharge	41	4
Hospital Admission	16	1
Deadly Force, Chokehold	12	0
Force Caused Death to a Person	11	7
Deadly Force, Impact Weapon Strike to the Head or Neck	1	0
Deadly Force, Other	1	2

preserve the integrity and transparency of the reporting process, involved members and incident commanders are not permitted to retroactively create, modify, or supplement their original reports. As a result, the initial documentation remains unchanged. However, when warranted by the facts of the incident, TRED may reclassify a TRR (e.g., elevate it to a Level 3 TRR) to ensure accurate reporting and classification of use-of-force data. The data presented in this report reflects that verification and classification process. Following TRED's review, TRED and the Force Review Board continue to employ after-action reviews and debriefings, while COPA conducts its independent investigation, to promote accountability and ensure department members have a clear understanding of applicable policies, reporting requirements, and best practices for future incidents.

2025 Level III TRR Type



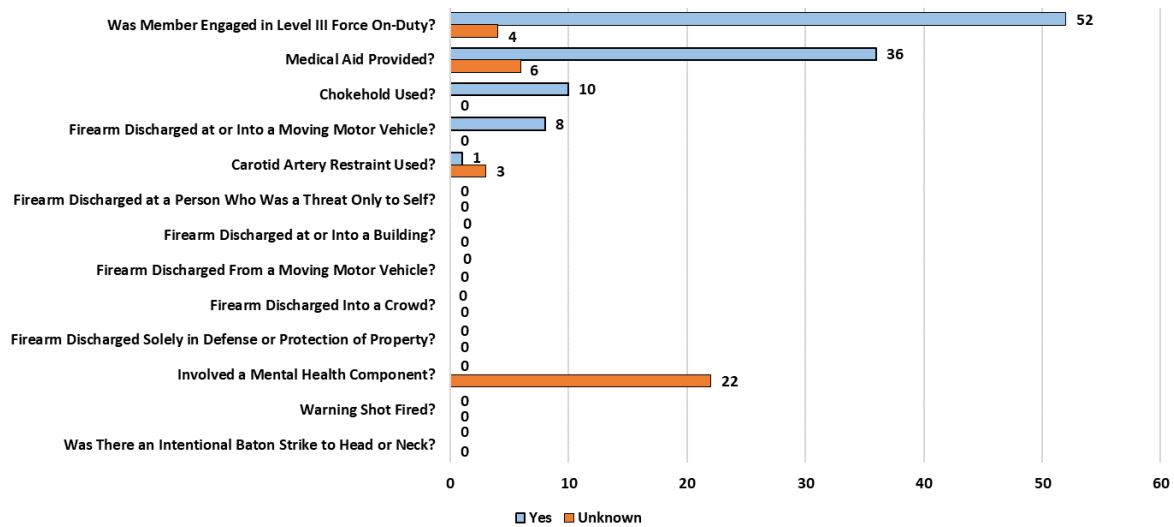


Level 3 Force Details (2025)

When a Level 3 TRR occurs, the incident commander documents key details of the incident, including information related to Department policy requirements and reporting standards. This documentation allows CPD to monitor Level 3 use-of-force incidents, identify patterns and trends, and assess compliance with department policies. The information collected also assists in identifying issues that may require immediate follow-up, corrective action, or additional training, whether for individual members or on a department-wide basis. Level 3 key details show a decrease of -28 percent from 2024 due to corrective action and additional training department wide.

Level III TRR Details (2025)	Yes	Unknown
Was Member Engaged in Level III Force On-Duty?	52	4
Medical Aid Provided?	36	6
Chokehold Used?	10	0
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Moving Motor Vehicle?	8	0
Carotid Artery Restraint Used?	1	3
Firearm Discharged at a Person Who Was a Threat Only to Self?	0	0
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Building?	0	0
Firearm Discharged From a Moving Motor Vehicle?	0	0
Firearm Discharged Into a Crowd?	0	0
Firearm Discharged Solely in Defense or Protection of Property?	0	0
Involved a Mental Health Component?	0	22
Warning Shot Fired?	0	0
Was There an Intentional Baton Strike to Head or Neck?	0	0

2025 - Level III TRR Details





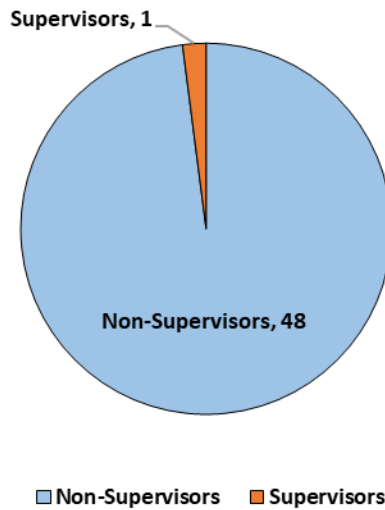
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Supervisors Vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2025, one supervisor was involved in a Level 3 TRR occurrence. 98 percent of the 2025 TRRs were completed by non-supervisors. This is accurate as there are more officers than supervisors in the department.

TRRs Completed - Non-Supervisory Members vs Supervisory Members	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Non-Supervisors	48	98%
Supervisors	1	2%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences





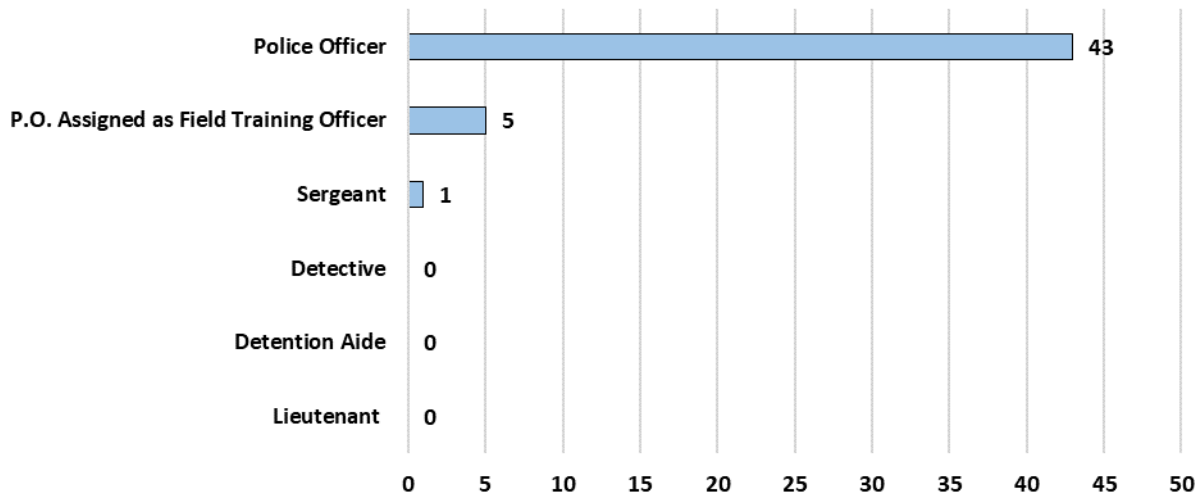
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Rank

In 2025, 48 of the 49 Level 3 TRR occurrences involved a member the rank of police officer, 5 of whom were field training officers.

Member Rank	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Police Officer	43	88%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	5	10%
Sergeant	1	2%
Detective	0	0%
Detention Aide	0	0%
Lieutenant	0	0%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Member Rank





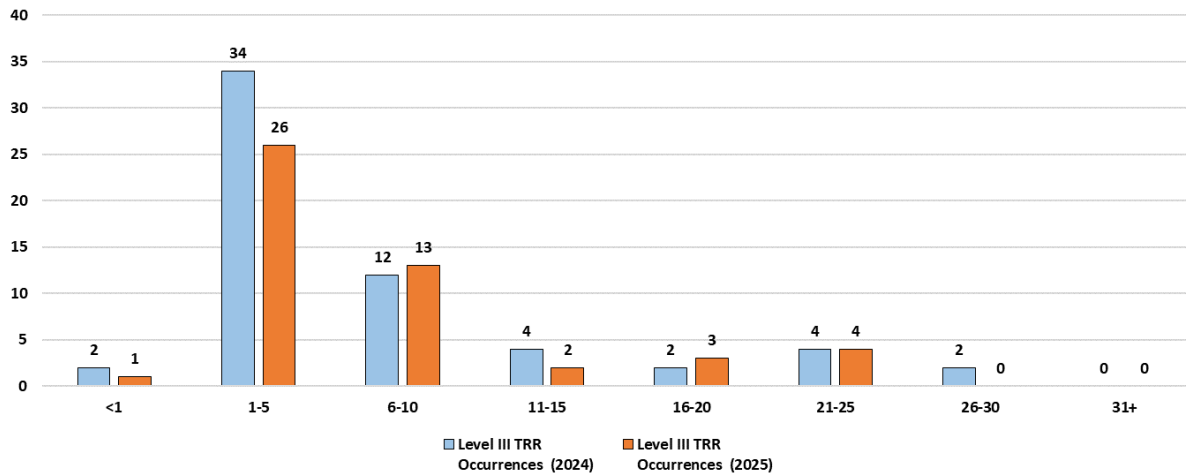
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Years of Service

In 2025, the largest proportion of involved members in Level 3 TRR occurrences had between 1 and 5 years of service (53 percent). Members with 6 to 10 years of service represented the second-largest group, accounting for 27 percent of Level 3 TRR occurrences. There was a 4 percent increase from 2024 to 2025 for involved members for all Level 3 TRR occurrences with 6–10 years of service.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2025)	% of Total Sworn (2025)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III of Total TRR Occurrences (2025)
<1	458	4%	2	3%	1	2%
1-5	2,218	19%	34	57%	26	53%
6-10	2,846	25%	12	20%	13	27%
11-15	1,266	11%	4	7%	2	4%
16-20	1,401	12%	2	3%	3	6%
21-25	1,814	16%	4	7%	4	8%
26-30	1,310	11%	2	3%	0	0%
31+	192	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11,505	100%	60	100%	49	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Years of Service





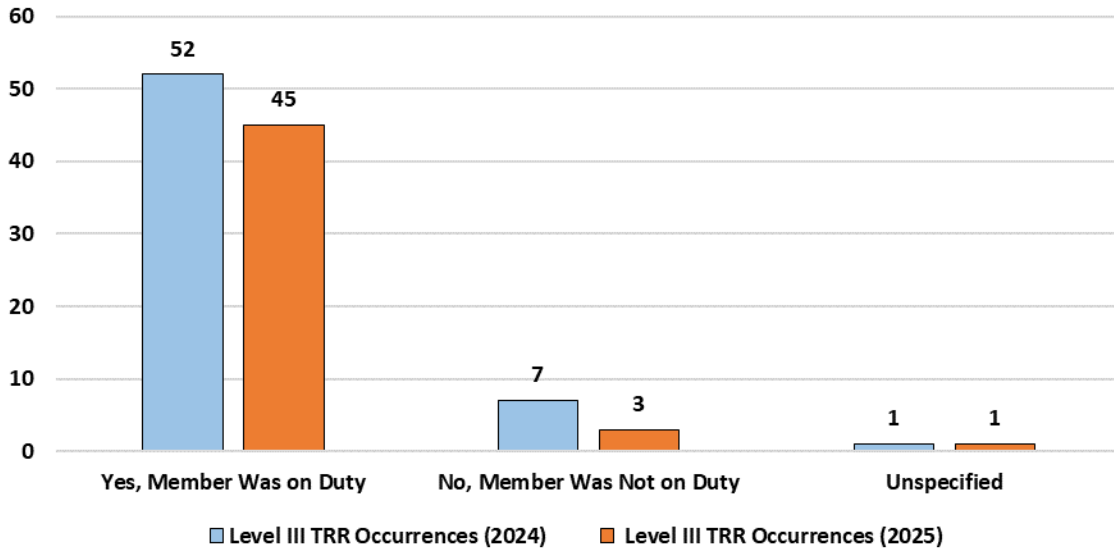
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Duty Status

In 2025, the majority of Level 3 TRR occurrences involved members who were on duty. On-duty members accounted for 92 percent of Level 3 incidents (45 of 49 occurrences), while off-duty members accounted for 6 percent (3 occurrences), and 2 percent (1 occurrence) were classified as unspecified. This distribution is consistent with 2024, when on-duty members represented 87 percent of Level 3 TRR occurrences (52 of 60), off-duty members accounted for 12 percent (7 occurrences), and 2 percent (1 occurrence) were unspecified.

Was Member on Duty?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Member Was on Duty	52	45
No, Member Was Not on Duty	7	3
Unspecified	1	1
Level III Total	60	49

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR by Duty Status





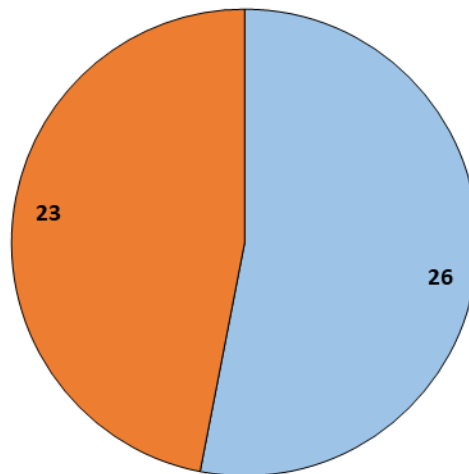
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status

In 2025, 26 involved members were injured during the 49 Level 3 TRR occurrences. In 2024, 27 members were injured in the 59 TRR occurrences, representing a 4 percent decrease in injuries year over year.

Was Member Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Member Was Injured	26	53%
No, Member Was Not Injured	23	47%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Member Injury Status



■ Yes, Member Was Injured
 ■ No, Member Was Not Injured



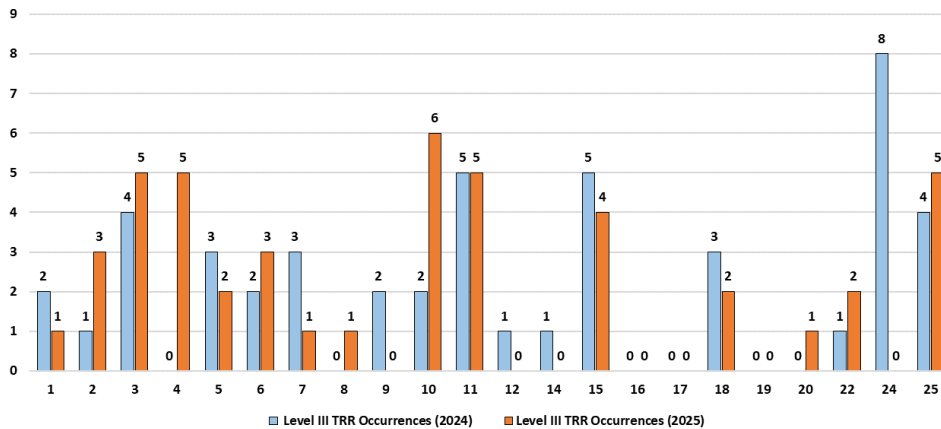
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

In 2025, 46 of the 49 Level 3 use of force occurrences involved department members assigned to a district. Thirteen Level 3 use of force occurrences involved members outside the districts. Level 3 use of force occurrences by district personnel decreased slightly from 47 in 2024 to 46 in 2025, a 2 percent decrease overall.

District Law Enforcement	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	TRR Occurrences % Change
1st District - Central	2	1	-50%
2nd District - Wentworth	1	3	200%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	4	5	25%
4th District - South Chicago	0	5	NC
5th District - Calumet	3	2	-33%
6th District - Gresham	2	3	50%
7th District - Englewood	3	1	-67%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	0	1	NC
9th District - Deering	2	0	-100%
10th District - Ogden	2	6	200%
11th District - Harrison	5	5	0%
12th District - Near West	1	0	-100%
14th District - Shakespeare	1	0	-100%
15th District - Austin	5	4	-20%
16th District - Jefferson Park	0	0	0%
17th District - Albany Park	0	0	0%
18th District - Near North	3	2	-33%
19th District - Town Hall	0	0	0%
20th District - Lincoln	0	1	NC
22nd District - Morgan Park	1	2	100%
24th District - Rogers Park	8	0	-100%
25th District - Grand Central	4	5	25%
Level III Total	47	46	-2%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by District Law Enforcement





Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Units Outside District Law Enforcement

In 2025, 13 Level 3 occurrences involved department members assigned to a unit outside district law enforcement. Level 3 TRR occurrences from these units decreased 77 percent in 2025, declining from 13 to 3 occurrences compared to 2024.

Outside District Law Enforcement		TRR Occurrences (2024)	TRR Occurrences (2025)	TRR Occurrences % Change
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	0	0	0%
50	Airport Operations (AO - North)	0	0	0%
51	Airport Operations (AO - South)	0	0	0%
57	Detail Section (DS)	0	0	0%
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	0	0%
115	Compstat Unit (CU)	1	0	-100%
121	Bureau Of Internal Affairs (BIA)	0	0	0%
124	Training and Support Group (TSG)	0	0	0%
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	0	0%
128	Professional Counseling Division (PCD)	1	0	-100%
145	Traffic Section (TS)	0	0	0%
171	Central Detention Section (CDS)	1	0	-100%
180	Bureau Of Detectives (BOD)	2	0	-100%
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	0	0	0%
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	0	0	0%
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	0	0	0%
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	1	1	0%
212	Deputy Chief - Area 2	1	0	-100%
213	Deputy Chief - Area 3	1	0	-100%
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	2	0	-100%
215	Deputy Chief - Area 5	1	0	-100%
311	Gang Enforcement - Area 1	0	0	0%
312	Gang Enforcement - Area 2	0	0	0%
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	0	0	0%
376	Alternate Response Section (ARS)	0	0	0%
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	0	0	0%
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	0	0	0%
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	0	2	NC
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	0	0	0%
630	Detectives - Area 3	0	0	0%
640	Detectives - Area 4	1	0	-100%
701	Public Transportation (PT)	0	0	0%
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	0	0	0%
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	0	0	0%
715	Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	1	0	-100%
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	0	0	0%
Total Level III		13	3	-77%

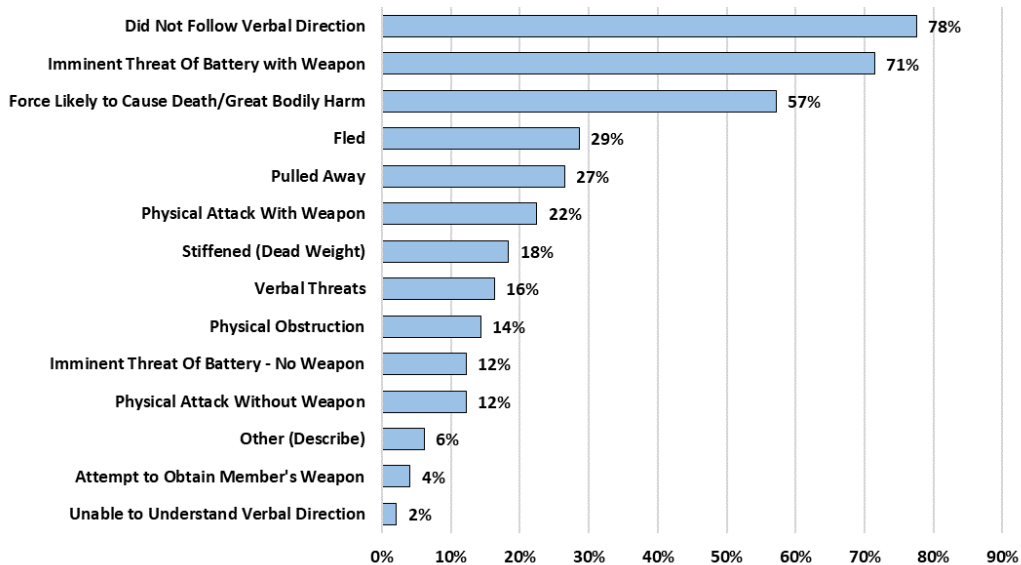


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Action

In 2025, the most recurring Level III TRR subject actions were “Did Not Follow Verbal Direction,” “Imminent Threat of Battery with Weapon,” and “Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm.” Did Not Follow Verbal Direction” was the most common, accounting for 78 percent of Level III TRR subject actions.

Level III TRR by Subject Action	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III Total with Subject Action (2025)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	38	78%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	35	71%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	28	57%
Fled	14	29%
Pulled Away	13	27%
Physical Attack With Weapon	11	22%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	9	18%
Verbal Threats	8	16%
Physical Obstruction	7	14%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	6	12%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	6	12%
Other	3	6%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	2	4%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	1	2%

2025 Level III TRR by Subject Action





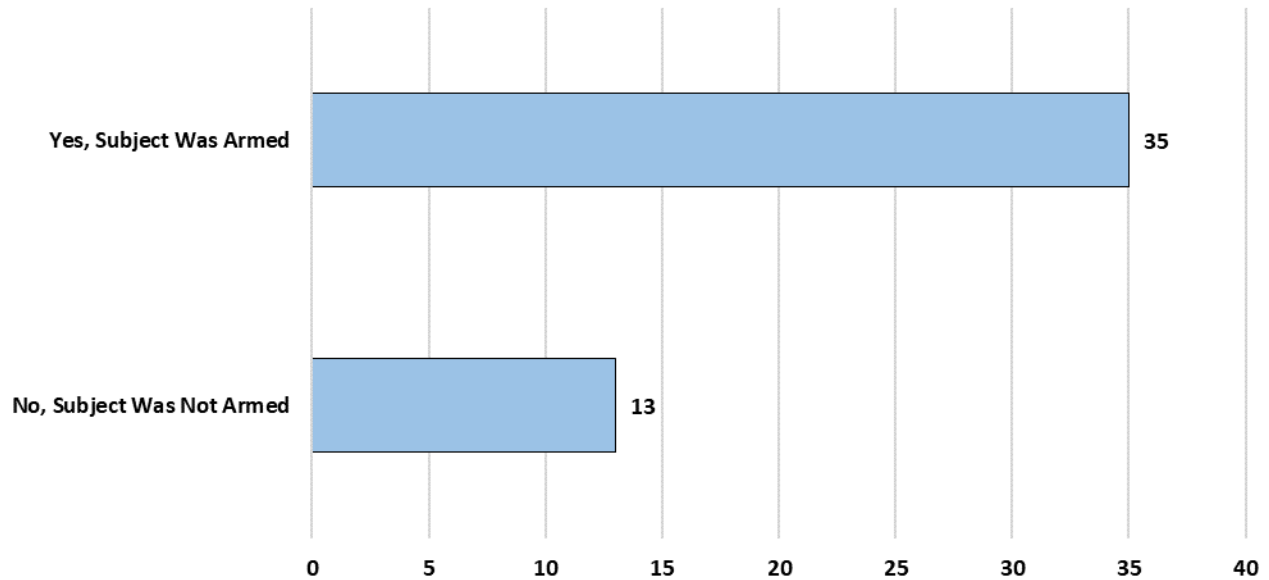
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status

Of the 48 Level 3 TRR occurrences in 2025, a majority (73 percent) involved a subject who was armed with a weapon. In total, 35 Level III TRRs involved an armed subject, compared to 13 involving an unarmed subject.

Level III TRR by Subject Armed Status	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Subject Was Armed	35	73%
No, Subject Was Not Armed	13	27%
Level III Total	48	100%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Armed Status



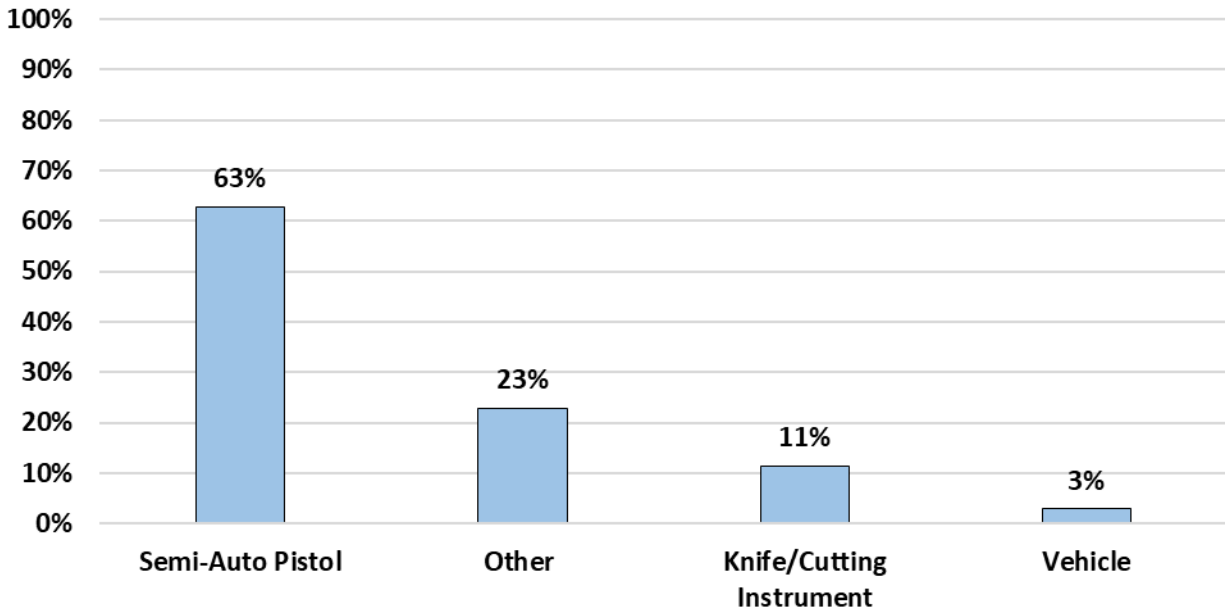


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

In 2025, a majority of armed persons subjected to Level III force were armed with a semi-automatic pistol. Semi-automatic pistols accounted for 22 Level III TRR occurrences (45 percent of all Level III TRRs) and 63 percent of all armed Level III subjects.

Level III TRR by Subject Weapon Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III Total Armed Subjects (2025)
Semi-Auto Pistol	22	45%	63%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	8	16%	23%
Vehicle	4	8%	11%
Other	1	2%	3%

2025 Percentage of Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type





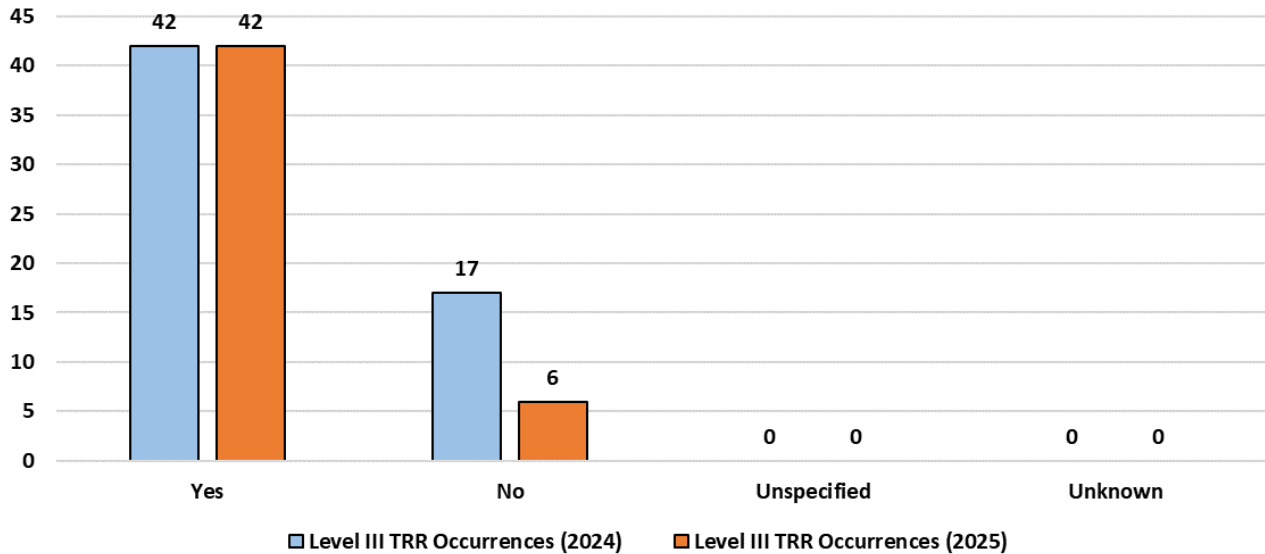
Level 3 TRR-Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?

In 2025, 88 percent of Level III TRR occurrences involved a subject who committed an assault or battery against the involved member. In total, 42 Level III TRRs involved an assault or battery against the member, compared to 6 incidents where no assault or battery was reported. Overall, Level III TRR occurrences decreased by 19 percent from 2024 to 2025.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Change
Yes, Subject Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	42	42	88%	0%
No, Subject Did Not Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	17	6	13%	-65%
Unspecified	0	0	0%	0%
Subject Action Unknown	0	0	0%	0%
Level III Total	59	48	100%	-19%

Source: SID, this data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR - Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?



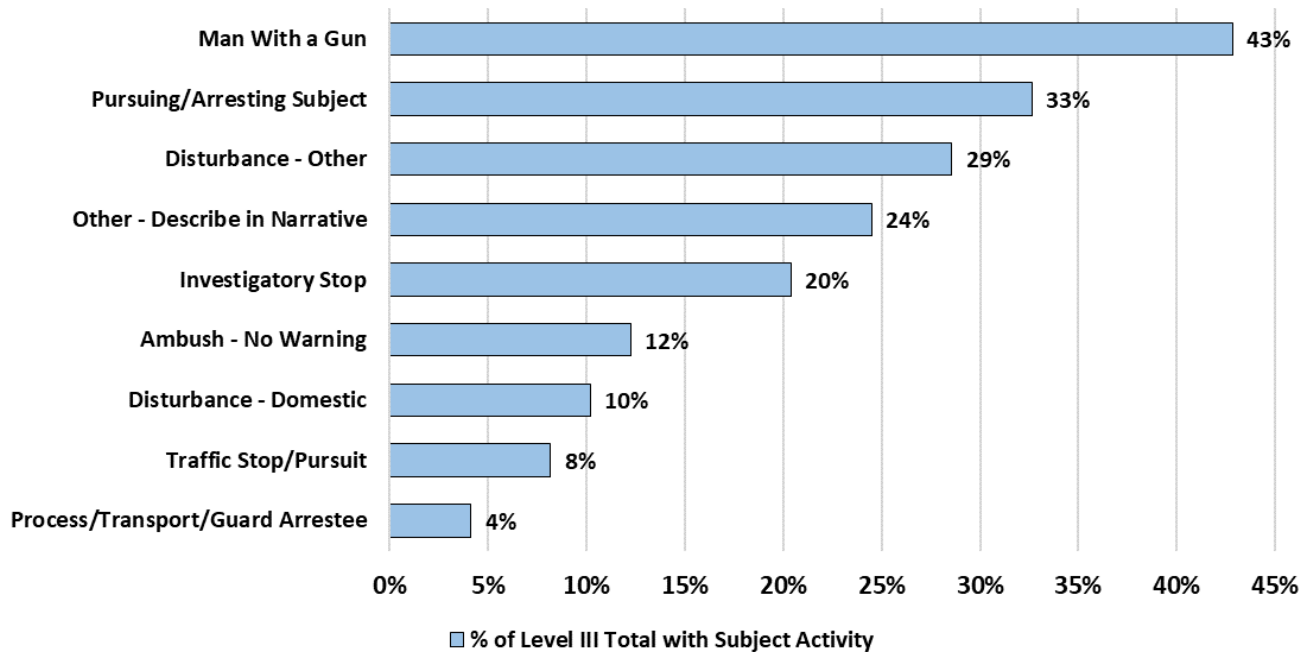


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Activity

In 2025, the most common activity that led to a Level 3 TRR occurrence was a person with a gun. This has been a consistent trend in previous reporting periods.

Level III TRR by Subject Activity	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III Total with Subject Activity (49)
Man With a Gun	21	43%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	16	33%
Disturbance - Other	14	29%
Other	12	24%
Investigatory Stop	10	20%
Ambush - No Warning	6	12%
Disturbance - Domestic	5	10%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	4	8%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	2	4%

2025 % of Level III Total with Subject Activity



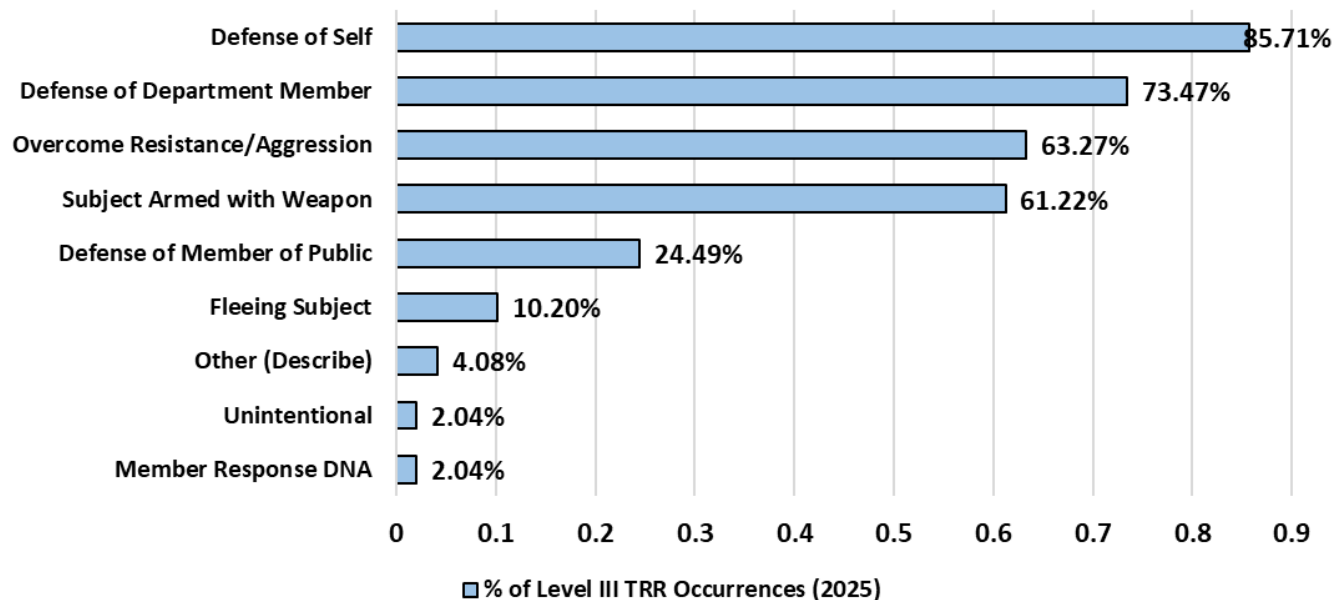


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Member Reason for Response

In 2025, the most common reasons for a department member’s response during a Level III TRR occurrence were defense of self (86 percent), defense of a department member (73 percent), and overcoming resistance/aggression (63 percent).

Level III TRR by Member Reason for Response	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Defense of Self	42	86%
Defense of Department Member	36	73%
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	31	63%
Subject Armed with Weapon	30	61%
Defense of Member of Public	12	24%
Fleeing Subject	5	10%
Other	2	4%
Unintentional	1	2%
Member Response Does Not Apply	1	2%

2025 Level III TRR by Member Reason for Response





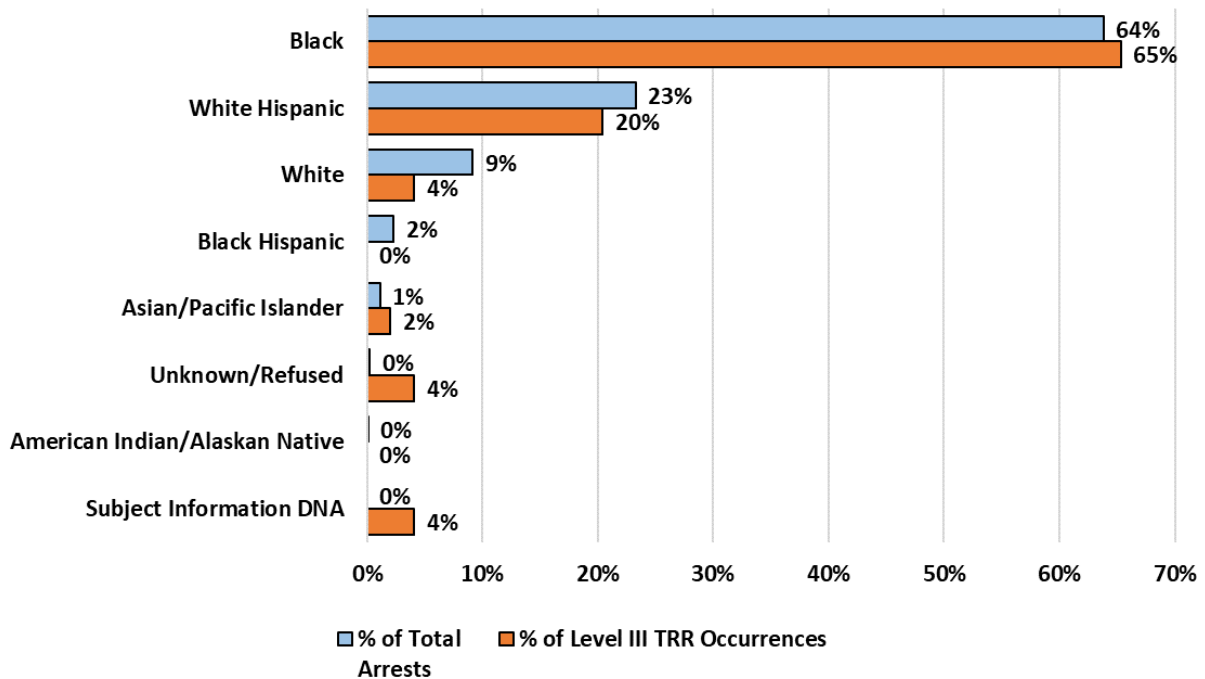
Subject Race -Arrests vs. Level 3 TRR

In 2025, African American, followed by White Hispanic persons, were most often subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence (64 percent and 23 percent, respectively).

Subject Race / Ethnicity	Arrests (2025)	% of Total Arrests (2025)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Black	35,602	64%	32	65%
White Hispanic	12,977	23%	10	20%
White	5,104	9%	2	4%
Black Hispanic	1,283	2%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	626	1%	1	2%
Unknown/Refused	133	0%	2	4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	46	0%	0	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	2	4%
Level III Total	55,771	100%	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Subject Race - Arrest vs. Level III TRR





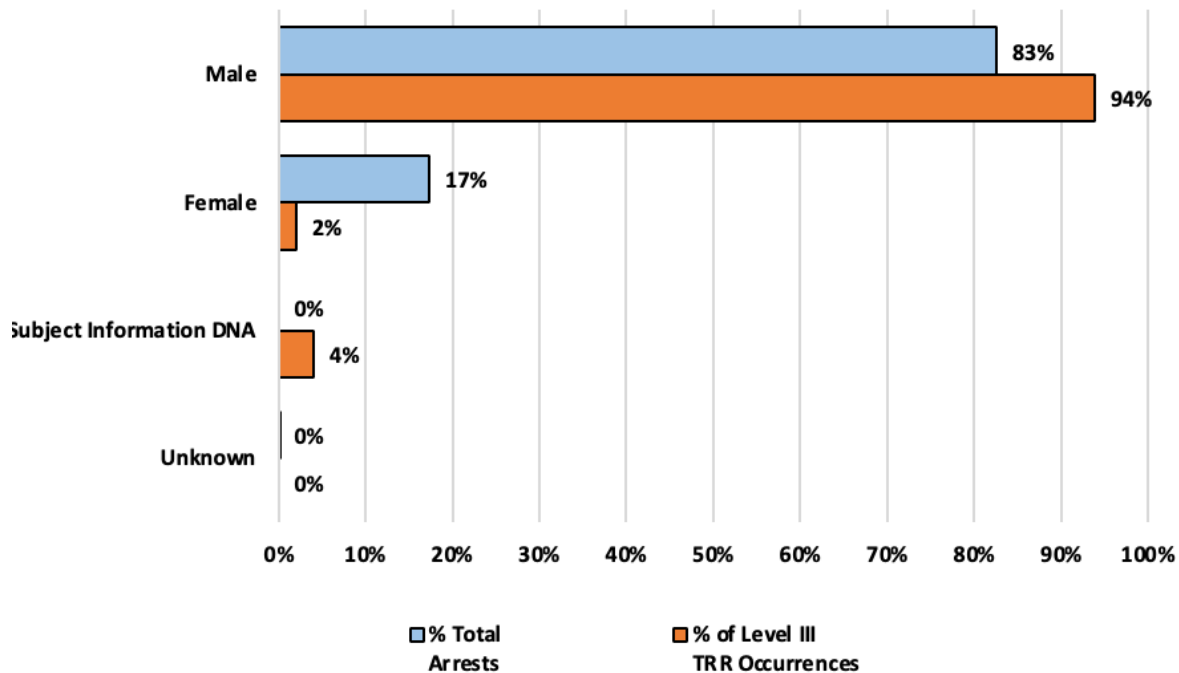
Subject Gender -Arrests Vs. Level 3 TRR

In 2025, 83 percent of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were male compared to 95 percent in 2024.

Subject Gender	Arrests (2025)	% of Total Arrests (2025)	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Male	46,072	83%	46	94%
Female	9,697	17%	1	2%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	2	4%
Unknown	2	0%	0	0%
Level III Total	55,771	100%	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Subject Gender - Arrests vs. Level III TRR



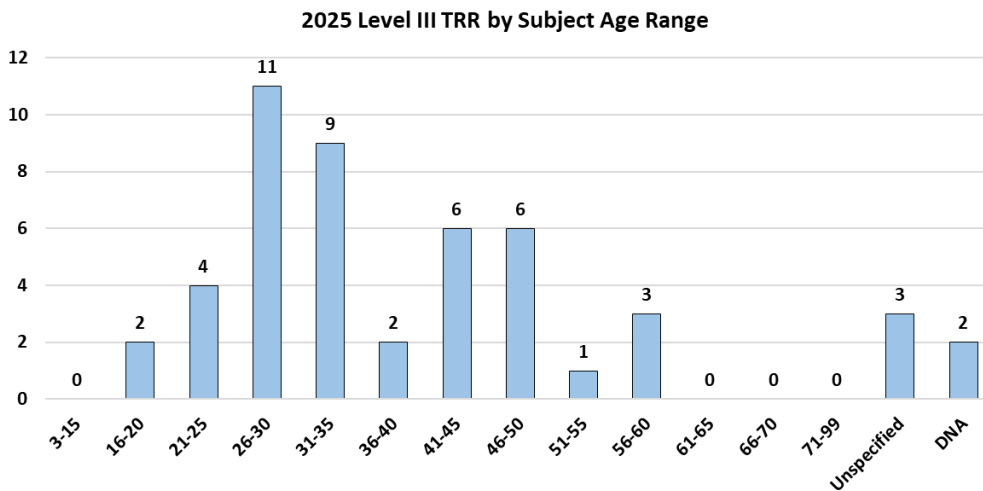


Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Age

In 2025, the most common (known and specified) age range for persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence was 26–30. This age range represented 22 percent of Level 3 TRR occurrences.

Subject Age Range	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
3-15	0	0%
16-20	2	4%
21-25	4	8%
26-30	11	22%
31-35	9	18%
36-40	2	4%
41-45	6	12%
46-50	6	12%
51-55	1	2%
56-60	3	6%
61-65	0	0%
66-70	0	0%
71-99	0	0%
Unspecified	3	6%
DNA	2	4%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.





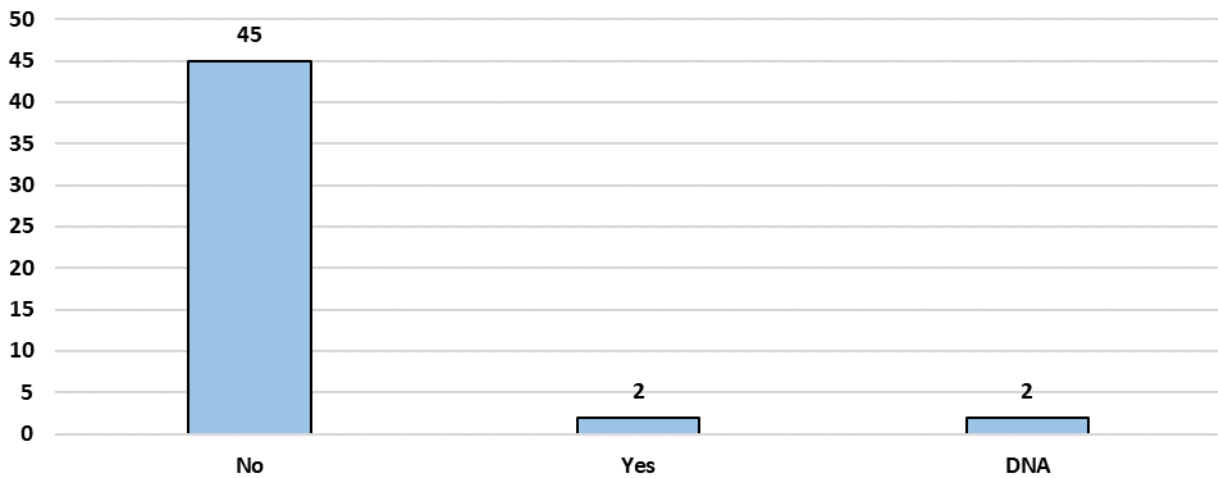
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder

In 2025, 4 percent of persons subjected to force during Level 3 TRR occurrences were observed to have a mental illness or emotional disorder. This is a one percent decrease from the 2024 reporting period.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	45	92%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	2	4%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	4%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder





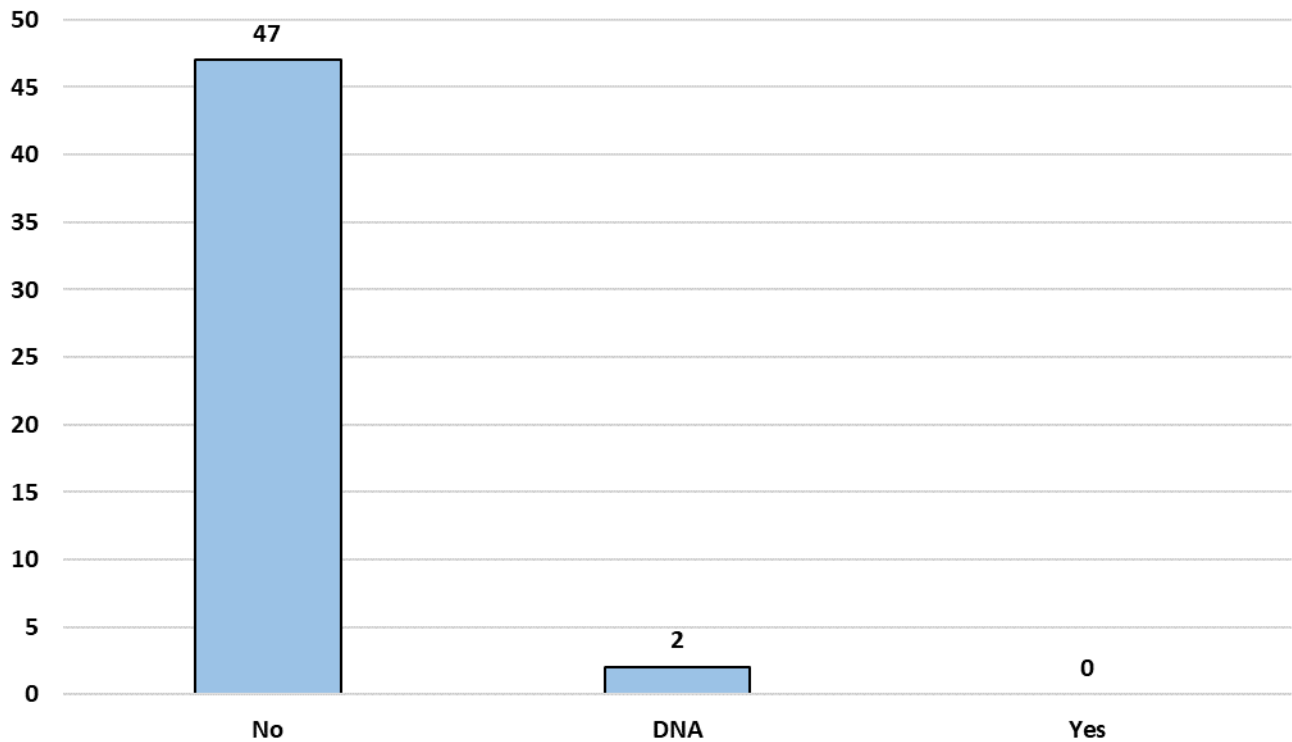
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition—Disability

In 2025, no persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were identified as having a disability, this has remained consistent for the 2023 and 2024 reporting years.

Subject Condition - Disability	Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2024)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	47	96%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	4%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	0	0%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Condition - Disability





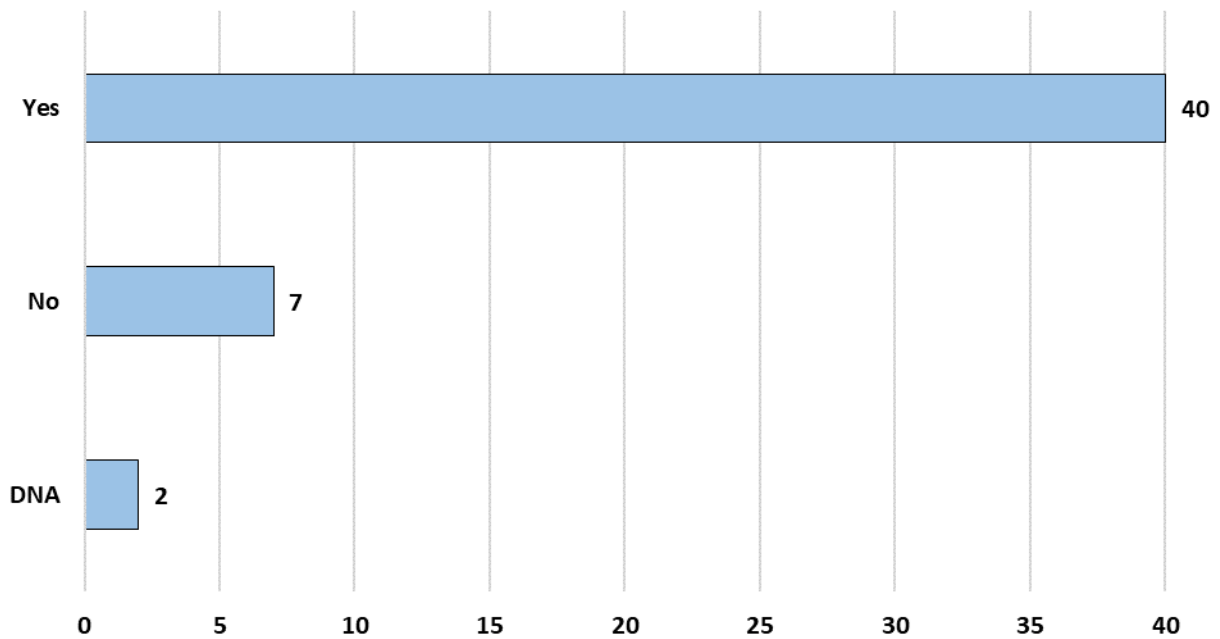
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Status

In 2025, 82 percent of all persons subjected to force during a Level 3 TRR occurrence were injured. It is a 38 percent increase when compared to 2024.

Was Subject Injured?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Subject Was Injured	40	82%
No, Subject Was Not Injured	7	14%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	4%
Level III Total	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR by Subject Injury Status

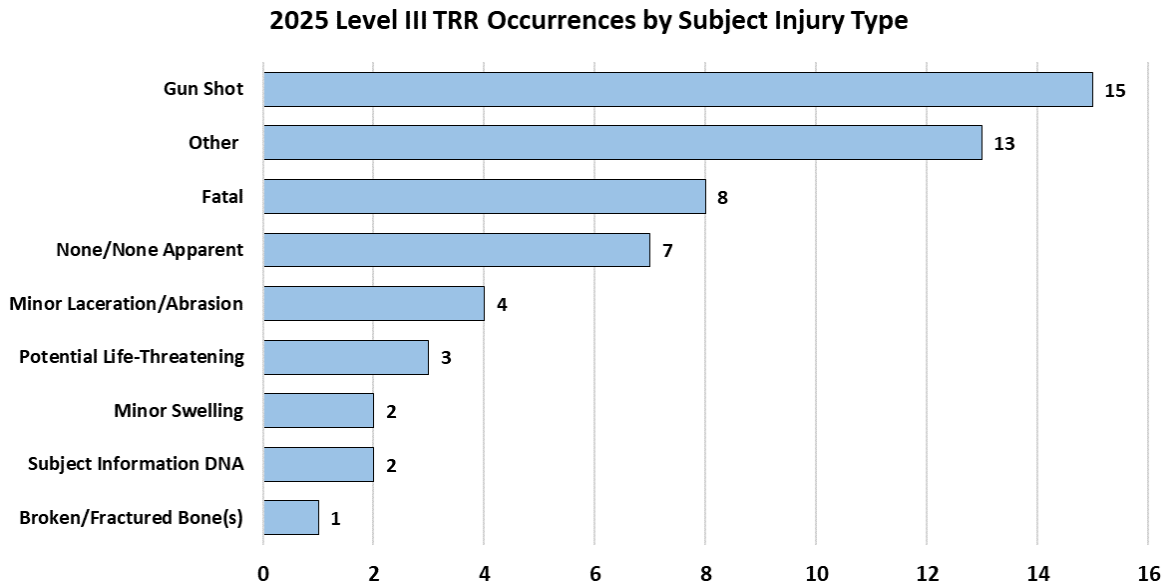




Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Injury Type

Each Level 3 use of force "occurrence" represents a TRR. Multiple TRRs may be completed for a single person being subjected to force by multiple officers. For example, two partners working together may use force on the same person, and each would have to complete a separate TRR, reporting the same injury to the person. In 2025, 31 percent of subjects did not have any injuries reported during a Level 3 TRR occurrence. This is a 48 percent decrease from 2024.

Subject Injury Type	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Gun Shot	15	31%
Other	13	27%
Fatal	8	16%
None/None Apparent	7	14%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	4	8%
Potential Life-Threatening	3	6%
Minor Swelling	2	4%
Subject Information Does not Apply	2	4%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	1	2%





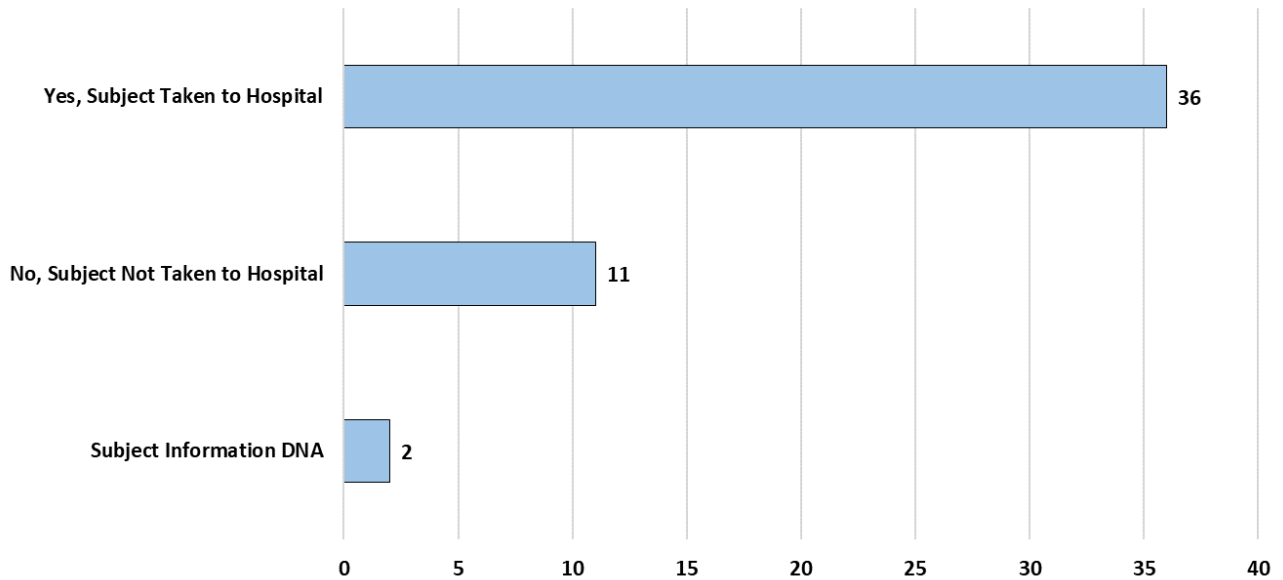
Level 3 TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment/Hospitalization

In 2025, a majority of Level III TRR subjects (73 percent) were taken to the hospital, while 22 percent were not hospitalized. This trend remains consistent with the previous reporting year. Hospitalizations may include medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during a use of force, as well as medical attention for precautionary measures, pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)	% of Level III TRR Occurrences (2025)
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	36	73%
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	11	22%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	2	4%
Total	49	100%

Source: SID. Data is accurate as of June 3, 2026.

2025 Level III TRR Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment - Hospitalization



Per department policy (G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*), any time a department member strikes a person in the head with a baton, CPD must summon medical attention, regardless of whether the person complains of injury.



Foot Pursuit Data

Foot Pursuit—District of Occurrence and Month

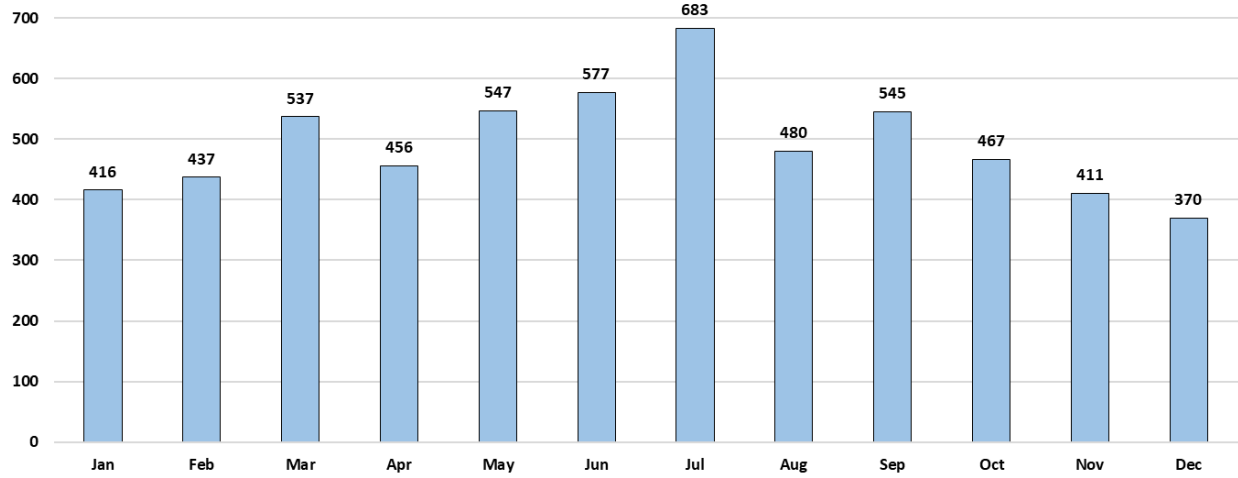
In 2025, there were a total of 5,926 foot pursuit reports completed. Each of these reports represents a "foot pursuit occurrence." Similar to a TRR occurrence, multiple officers may complete a foot pursuit report after pursuing the same person. Each report is completed according to the individual department member's actions. Therefore, the data contained in this report does not represent 5,926 persons pursued. Rather, it represents 5,926 instances in which a department member engaged in a foot pursuit during the year. Foot pursuit data is accurate as of May 26, 2025, and only includes reports that have been completed and reviewed by the member's supervisor. It does not necessarily reflect all foot pursuits that were reviewed by TRED during the 2025 calendar year. Data may differ slightly from other sources based on the query date.

As shown in the table below and charts, foot pursuit occurrences in 2025 were **more common in the warmer months, peaking in July**. **District 11 had the highest number of foot pursuits (680 total)**. District 11 also led the department in arrests and TRR occurrences.

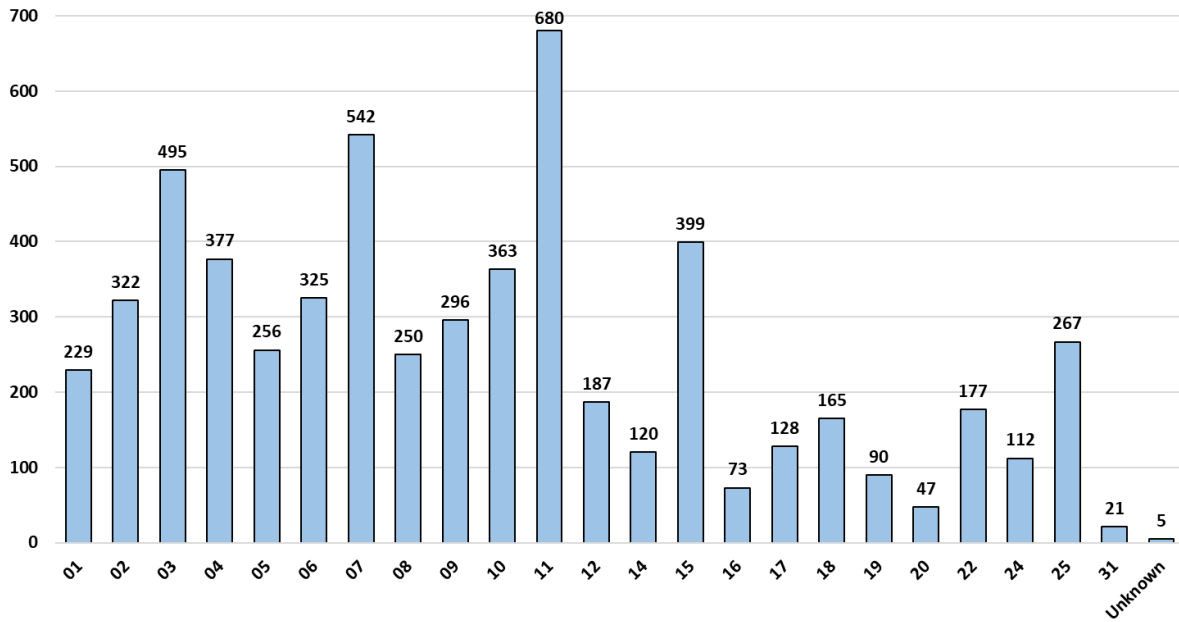
District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
01	14	14	32	16	26	36	17	8	37	9	19	1	229
02	22	17	17	22	25	48	51	19	30	27	25	19	322
03	22	45	36	44	54	46	68	29	45	45	32	29	495
04	31	27	31	42	32	26	42	34	34	35	31	12	377
05	15	18	17	27	30	18	29	19	26	23	16	18	256
06	17	19	29	37	29	33	35	28	20	22	34	22	325
07	36	39	64	35	68	43	43	28	39	51	51	45	542
08	25	30	26	12	11	22	21	12	22	29	11	29	250
09	16	19	11	34	25	26	21	25	52	26	34	7	296
10	49	20	41	30	24	29	59	28	35	21	4	23	363
11	58	52	70	48	74	57	95	51	42	63	35	35	680
12	7	8	17	13	12	18	23	24	24	18	13	10	187
14	6	15	14	5	7	21	14	9	5	6	7	11	120
15	35	23	32	8	52	49	62	41	44	19	16	18	399
16	4	9	8	5	5	5	8	7	3	5	3	11	73
17	1	14	14	6	7	8	23	10	14	8	6	17	128
18	4	13	9	25	10	16	12	24	21	7	17	7	165
19	3	5	11	4	2	14	12	12	8	9	3	7	90
20	3	3	1	2	9	1	5	11	0	5	5	2	47
22	21	14	14	13	14	21	21	16	10	9	15	9	177
24	9	14	7	9	9	14	4	5	5	16	12	8	112
25	13	19	36	19	22	25	17	29	28	14	18	27	267
31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	1	0	4	3	21
Outside City	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	416	437	537	456	547	577	683	480	545	467	411	370	5,926



2025 Foot Pursuits by Month



2025 Foot Pursuits by District



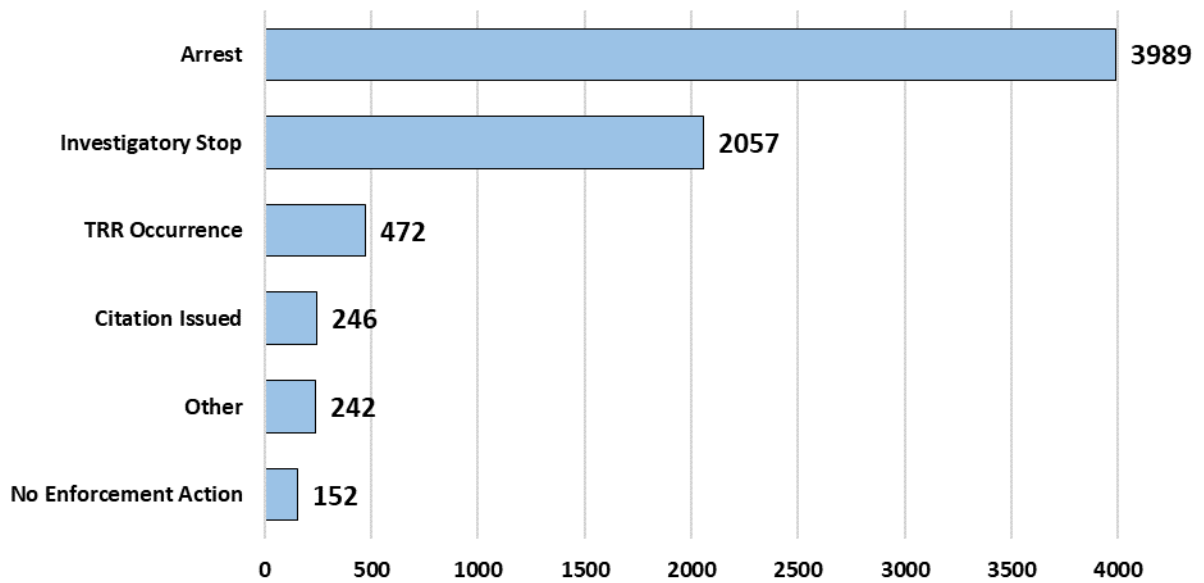


Foot Pursuits—Enforcement Action

The table below and chart show what types of enforcement action were associated with persons detained as a result of a foot pursuit occurrence. Each foot pursuit occurrence may be associated with more than one enforcement action. The most common enforcement action was arrest (67 percent of all foot pursuit occurrences not counting "no enforcement action"), followed by an investigatory stop (35 percent of all foot pursuit occurrences). There was a total of 647 foot pursuit occurrences that resulted in the recovery of a firearm in 2024. Additionally, there were 26 more arrests as enforcement action in 2025 than in 2024. That is 21 percent increase.

2025 - Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action	2025
Arrest	3,989
Investigatory Stop	2,057
TRR Occurrence	472
Citation Issued	246
Other	242
No Enforcement Action	152

2025 - Foot Pursuits - Enforcement Action

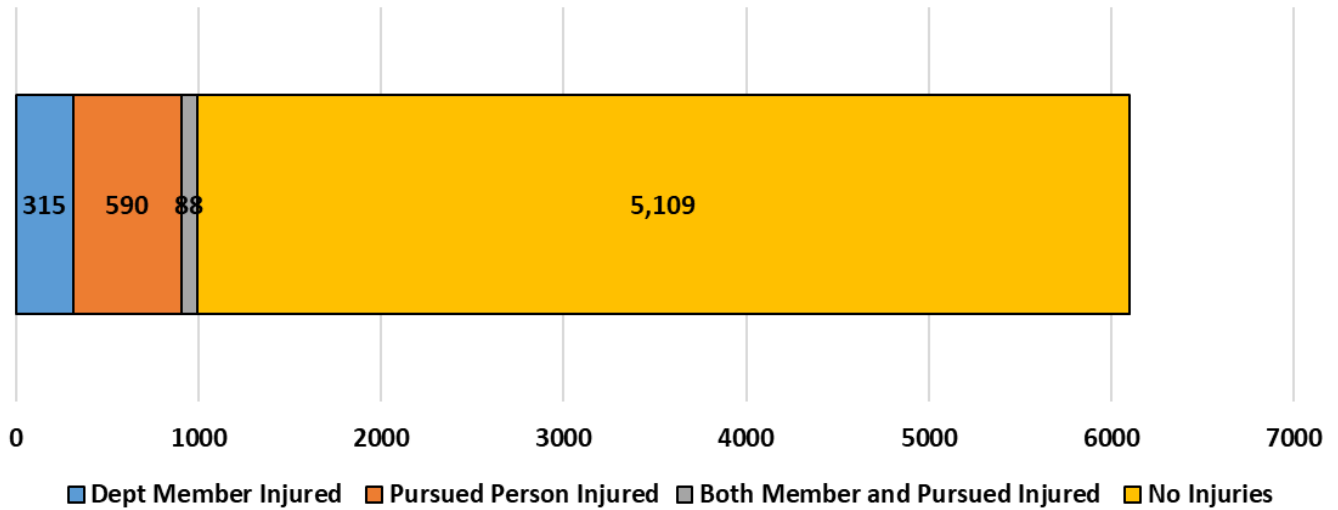




Foot Pursuits—Injuries

A particular concern with foot pursuits is the risk of injury, so CPD now collects data on injuries resulting from foot pursuits. The majority of foot pursuit occurrences (86 percent) in 2025 resulted in no injuries to either the person being pursued or the department member. In approximately 10 percent of foot pursuit occurrences, the person being pursued reported some type of injury. In 5 percent of foot pursuit occurrences, the department member sustained an injury, and in 2 percent of foot pursuit occurrences, *both* the pursued person and department member sustained some type of injury. As a reminder, multiple foot pursuit occurrences may involve one pursued person (e.g., two partners pursuing one person). **If that person is injured, then he or she would be counted twice**, once for each foot pursuit report. Because department members engaging in a foot pursuit must *each* complete a foot pursuit report documenting their own actions, they would not be double counted.

2025 Foot Pursuit Injuries





Appendix: Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

As noted in the Executive Summary, vehicle operations fall within the use of force section of the consent decree (paragraph 167). It is also a topic of great importance. Therefore, an overview of vehicle pursuits, eluding incidents, and the department's review of these incidents is reported both here and in the department's 2025 Annual Report.

Note: Data provided by the Traffic Review Board (TRB) and is accurate as of April 15, 2026.

Policy Overview

CPD policy and procedures related to vehicle pursuits and eluding are outlined in Department Directives S08-03, Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6319> and G03-03-01, Emergency Vehicle Operations—Eluding and Pursuing, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6607>.

The department utilizes the following definitions regarding motor vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents:

Motor Vehicle Pursuit—An active attempt by a sworn member operating an authorized emergency vehicle to apprehend any driver or operator of a motor vehicle who, having been given a visual and audible signal by the officer directing such driver or operator to bring his or her vehicle to a stop, fails or refuses to obey such direction, increases or maintains his or her speed, extinguishes his or her lights, or otherwise flees or attempts to elude the officer.

Eluding—when a motor vehicle pursuit is not initiated, eluding exists after a driver is issued a visual and audible signal to stop and, after a reasonable time to yield, the driver flees by doing any of the following: (1) increases speed; (2) takes evasive actions; or (3) refuses to stop. An eluding incident only occurs when the Department member deactivates all emergency equipment and stops following the other vehicle immediately after its driver refuses to pull over and flees.

Review of Traffic Pursuits

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) investigates traffic pursuits that involve serious personal injury, significant property damage, a duration of more than three minutes, or pursuits that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines (for a more detailed list and explanation, please see the aforementioned Department Directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*).

TRB consists of a chairperson designated by the first deputy superintendent, the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Section (secretary), and exempt members of the Chicago Police Department (voting members). Bi-monthly, three TRB voting members convene with members from the Traffic Section to review vehicle pursuit incidents and serious department vehicle crashes. Traffic Section officers present a summary of each vehicle pursuit or traffic crash to the TRB voting members in attendance. The voting members then determine if the officers involved followed department policy.

Based on its review, TRB voting members recommend training or the appropriate progressive disciplinary action for officers not in compliance. After each meeting, the Traffic Section summarizes the findings the vehicle pursuits reviewed and notifies the exempt commanding officer of each involved member. The exempt commanding officer is responsible for ensuring any training or discipline is administered.



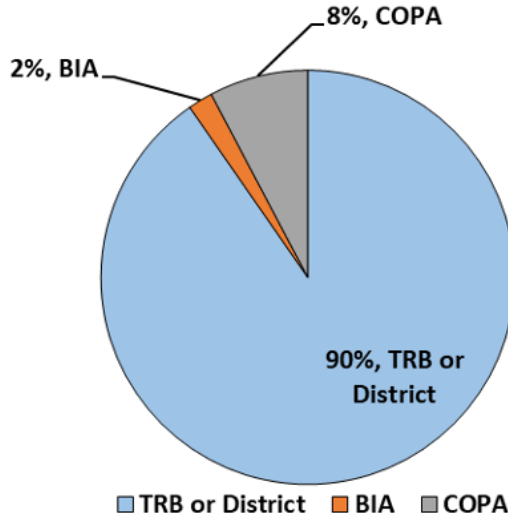
Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic pursuit incident and will initiate the disciplinary process or recommend training, as appropriate. Based on this review, and depending on the type of alleged policy violation, district supervisors may refer the incident investigation to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) or Civilian Office of Accountability (COPA). COPA or BIA are assigned to investigate vehicle pursuits when a complaint investigation is initiated against a department member for incidents deemed not in compliance with the pursuit policy, and they require an investigation beyond what TRB conducts. COPA also investigates any pursuits resulting in a fatality.

TRB is responsible for tracking and reporting on all TRB and district-reviewed traffic pursuits. **In 2025, there were 362 total traffic pursuits** (14 pursuit numbers were pulled in error and was not included in the total). Of these pursuits, TRB or the district reviewed 327 (90 percent), the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) reviewed 7 (2 percent), and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) reviewed 28 (8 percent).

2025 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body	Number of Pursuits	Percent of Total
TRB or District	327	90%
BIA	7	2%
COPA	28	8%
Total¹	362	100%

Source: Data was obtained from the 2025 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review (January–December 2025), published in April 2026. Figures are accurate as of April 15, 2025.
¹14 pursuit numbers were pulled in error are not included in these numbers.

2025 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body





The table below shows the number of pursuits initiated by each CPD unit in 2025, along with the percentage of those pursuits that were not in compliance with at least one provision of CPD's pursuit policy. The 11th District led the city in pursuits, followed by the 9th and 15th Districts. Department-wide, an average of 28 percent of pursuits were not in compliance with at least one provision of policy. This represents a six- percentage-point improvement compared to the previous year, which recorded a non-compliance rate of 34 percent .

Unit of Initiation (2025)	Number of Pursuits	Non-Compliant Pursuits	% of Non-Compliant Pursuits
001	11	6	55%
002	19	9	47%
003	15	7	47%
004	6	3	50%
005	11	4	36%
006	15	5	33%
007	25	8	32%
008	20	8	40%
009	34	8	24%
010	29	10	34%
011	38	11	29%
012	9	2	22%
014	5	1	20%
015	28	6	21%
016	11	4	36%
017	3	0	0%
018	15	5	33%
019	10	5	50%
020	4	1	25%
022	11	4	36%
024	7	1	14%
025	13	6	46%
180	2	0	0%
185	3	2	67%
189	1	1	100%
211	8	0	0%
212	1	0	0%
214	1	1	100%
216	1	1	100%
602	1	0	0%
606	1	1	100%
610	2	0	0%
640	2	0	0%
Total	362	120	33%



As shown in the above table, 120 of the 362 traffic pursuits resulted in a determination that at least one provision of the department's pursuit policy was violated during the pursuit. A total of 311 officers were disciplined at the district level or by the TRB for violating policy, a seven-point- percentage decrease from the previous year. A single incident may result in multiple officers being disciplined. Furthermore, a pursuit may be compliant with the department's pursuit policy, but officers may still be disciplined for not adhering to policies not directly related to vehicle pursuits. For example, the biggest disciplinary issue arising from pursuits in 2025 was body-worn camera compliance. Members are required to initiate recording of their body-worn camera prior to a pursuit, even if the in-car camera is recording. In 2025, 171 of the 311 officers who were disciplined violated the policy concerning BWC. In comparison, 205 of the 333 violated this policy in 2024, and 267 of the 367 in 2023.

Other violations related to the pursuit policy included:

- officers pursued when prohibited by department policy
- officers failed to notify OEMC
- officers involved in a preventable accident

Additionally, 74 officers were recommended for training. Training consists of driving school or a review of department policy or both. A recommendation for driving school is not considered disciplinary in nature.

Traffic Pursuit Four-Year Trends

The table below shows trends over the past four years that have been tracked by TRB. Compliance was approximately 12 percentage points lower in 2025 compared to the previous year. The pursuit termination rate increased by 3 percentage points.

2025 Traffic Pursuits - Results	Percent of Total (2022)	Percent of Total (2023)	Percent of Total (2024)	Percent of Total (2025)
Total Pursuits In-Compliance	67%	63%	67%	55%
Total Pursuits Non-Compliance	29%	33%	27%	32%
Total Pursuits Terminated	73%	25%	32%	35%
Total Pursuits Associated with an Accident	42%	44%	42%	44%
Total Pursuits Associated with Fatalities	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total Pursuits Associated with CPD Injuries	4%	2%	2%	8%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pursued	8%	10%	7%	12%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pedestrian	2%	2%	0%	1%

Source: Data for 2022 through 2024 is based on figures reported in the *2024 Traffic Pursuit Analysis and Review* (covering January–December 2024), published in March 2025. All data is accurate as of April 7, 2026.



Eluding Incidents

In addition to traffic pursuits, the department recorded 1,644 vehicle eluding incidents in 2025 (incidents in which the driver fled after emergency equipment was activated, but the department member did *not* initiate a pursuit). This is a decrease of 11.8 percent compared to 2024. Combining traffic pursuits and vehicle eluding incidents, there were 2,006 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members during traffic stops in 2025. Combined, this is down approximately 12 percent over the previous year.

Policy Updates to Special Order S08-03: Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review

Effective April 2, 2026, the S08-03, Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review was updated. This directive outlines the traffic crash/pursuit review process conducted at the district level, revises the membership of the Traffic Review Board (TRB) and delineates its responsibilities. This directive also introduces the Traffic Review Board quarterly and annual reports, including an analysis of the TRB reviewed incidents to identify trends and patterns discovered in reviewed incidents and recommendations for corrective measures.

Key Updates in S08-03: Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review	
<p>Enhanced Traffic Review Board (TRB) Structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised the composition of the Traffic Review Board to include a designated deputy chief serving as chairperson and a rotating membership of commanders and deputy chiefs. • Established requirements, voting procedures, and attendance expectations to ensure consistent review operations. • Added designated non-voting representatives from Legal Affairs, Risk Management, and Inspections to provide subject-matter expertise during reviews.
<p>Expanded Review and Oversight Processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified district-level review responsibilities for lower-risk pursuits and crashes. • Defined specific criteria requiring Traffic Review Board review, including incidents involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serious bodily injury; ○ Significant property damage; ○ Pursuits exceeding three minutes; ○ Multi-district or multi-jurisdiction pursuits; ○ Incidents involving multiple crash locations; and ○ Pedestrian-involved crashes.
<p>Formalized Accountability Measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorized the Traffic Review Board chairperson to direct disciplinary action and/or training when warranted. • Established procedures for initiating Summary Punishment Action Requests (SPARs), log number investigations, and



	<p>remedial training recommendations resulting from TRB findings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalized the Traffic Review Board's role in assigning non-disciplinary driver retraining when appropriate.
<p>New Quarterly and Annual Analysis Requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced a requirement for the Traffic Review Board to conduct quarterly and annual analyses of reviewed pursuits and crashes. • Required reports to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Summaries of incidents reviewed; ○ Identification of emerging trends and risks; ○ Recommendations for policy, training, documentation, equipment, and risk-management improvements; and ○ Evaluation of pursuit necessity relative to the risks created by the pursuit.
<p>Strengthened Compliance and Quality Assurance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established periodic audits by the Audit Division to ensure consistency and compliance with Department policy. • Required the Traffic Review Board to review random samples of district-level investigations to promote uniform application of review standards throughout the Department.
<p>Alignment with State Law and External Oversight</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarified the role of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) in investigating officer-involved deaths and potentially life-threatening injuries resulting from motor vehicle incidents. • Added a requirement for the Traffic Review Board to review COPA findings related to applicable vehicle incidents on a quarterly basis.

This revised directive strengthens the Department's review framework by enhancing oversight, increasing accountability, promoting consistent decision-making, and establishing a data-driven process for identifying trends and improving vehicle operation safety across the Department.



Looking Ahead

CPD's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, a traffic pursuit can be dangerous for the pursued driver, members of the community, and the officers engaged in a pursuit. Officers are often forced to make very quick decisions on whether to engage in a vehicle pursuit or whether to continue that pursuit once it has been initiated. The balancing test can be challenging to apply in high-stress situations. Therefore, CPD has developed a course to help improve department members' decision-making abilities in these types of incidents.



